

Syrians fire on gunboats off north Lebanese coast

BEIRUT (R) — Three gunboats believed to be Israeli have approached the north Lebanese coast but sailed back out to sea after Syrian coastal batteries opened fire at them, eyewitnesses and radio reports said.

The boats moved towards the shore Monday night about one kilometre north of a Syrian checkpoint at the village of Madfoun, 35 kilometres north of Beirut.

Syrian troops at the checkpoint last week captured three Israeli officials who had apparently surrendered out of south of Lebanese militia-controlled territory.

The radio station of the Christian militia, Voice of Lebanon, said Syrian batteries in the coastal foothills fired nine shells and sprayed the sea with anti-aircraft fire. There were no reports of the boats firing back.

In an earlier report, the radio said one boat exploded but it later changed its account and said the Syrians had missed.

It was the first report of Israeli naval activity so close to the north

Lebanese coast since Israeli gunboats shelled Palestinian positions in Tripoli last December to show their disapproval of Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat's imminent withdrawal.

The only clashes between Israel and Syrian forces this year have been brief and rare exchanges with rifles and machineguns across the front lines in the eastern Bekaa Valley.

The Beirut press has reported troop re-inforcements on both sides of the Bekaa front but diplomats in the Lebanese capital said the movements were routine spring redeployments.

Israel has dismissed Syrian statements about Israeli preparations for a war against Syria and has said it has no intention of attacking its powerful Arab neighbour.

The capture of the three Israelis provided new grounds for the two countries to disagree. The Syrians said they were spies or saboteurs, Israel said that they were diplomats from a liaison office in the Christian zone out on a pleasure trip.

Israeli gunboats patrolled the same stretch of north Lebanese coast the night after the Israelis were caught, prompting speculation that a rescue attempt was in the making.

But Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir has since said the Syrians had moved the prisoners to Damascus.

Israel denies

In Tel Aviv the Israeli army Tuesday denied that any of its naval vessels had come under fire from the shore while on patrol off the northern Lebanese coast Monday.

The army spokesman refused either to confirm or deny that Israeli ships had been patrolling off the Lebanese coast.

Arab envoys urge French efforts for Israeli pullout

PARIS (Petra) — Arab ambassadors to France called on the French government to play a sound role in stopping Israel from continuing its war against South Lebanon and putting an end to its continued occupation of the Arab lands.

A delegation of Arab ambassadors in Paris said this during their meeting Monday with the Secretary General of the French External Relations, Francis Goumann, Jordanian News Agency, Petra said.

The delegation, which groups ambassadors of Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Iraq and the head of the Arab League office in Paris, Mr. Me'az Al Azem, also called on the French government, which they said can play an active role in view of its status as a permanent member in the United Nations and in its capacity as chairman of the current session of the European Community, to exert its efforts to put an end to the Israeli policy of Judaisation in the occupied Arab land.

The delegation members called on the French government to urge the European Community to play an effective diplomatic role with a view to securing the Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories recognising the legitimate rights of the Palestine people and implementing the United Nations resolutions in the Middle East.

Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad told the newspaper Al Anbaa that two Iraqi Shi'ite Muslim Christians and one Lebanese Maronite Christian terrorist were to be executed "soon."

Three other convicts, Iraqi Shi'ite Muslims, also were to be executed when arrested, he said. The three were still at large, with security forces pursuing a nationwide manhunt for them.

The six, along with 19 others, were found guilty by the state security court March 27 to charges of killing five persons and injuring 86 others in a spate of bomb blasts here last Dec. 12.

The blasts rocked the two embassies along with four other targets here.

A total of 22 of the convicts are in custody. Apart from the six death sentences, seven persons were sentenced to life imprisonment, and others got jail terms ranging from 15 to five years.

Sheikh Sabah implicated an unidentified country as the instigator of the blasts.

"There was a state behind the explosions," said Sheikh Sabah. "We do not wish to stir up grudges, but we appeal to the brothers who incited and supported the blasts to desist, as this (terror) is not in any one's interest."

He revealed that Kuwaiti embassies and officials in unspecified countries have received threats in connection with the trial of the blast perpetrators.

He gave no details, and diplomatic sources here said Sheikh Sabah was obviously alluding to Iran.

He disclaimed any knowledge about any Americans held in Lebanon in this connection.

The Paris-based Arabic-language weekly magazine Al Mustaqbal in its April 17 edition said that three Americans were held in Beirut and were to be killed by their captors if the Kuwaitis executed the blast convicts.

In Beirut, the three Americans were identified as Frank Regier, a 51-year-old professor of electrical engineering at the American University of Beirut, Jeremy Levin, 51, the Beirut bureau chief of U.S. Television Network Cables, and William Buckley, 55, a political officer at the U.S. embassy in Beirut.

The fourth American to be abducted in Beirut in three months was the Rev. Benjamin Weir, who was taken away by three unarmed men Tuesday morning.

Asked about Kuwait's aid to Arab countries, Sheikh Sabah said his government will not meet its financial commitments to certain

'U.S. aims at ending Mideast conflict'

By Bruce Carey

WASHINGTON (USIA) — The Assistant U.S. Secretary of State for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs, Richard Murphy, said May 5 that the U.S. now has four priority goals in the Middle East.

"In the wake of the events of the past year," said Mr. Murphy, U.S. efforts will concentrate in four specific areas:

— Ending the Arab-Israeli conflict;

— Containing the Iran-Iraq war and keeping open the Gulf oil routes;

— Countering terrorism;

— And addressing the human aspect of the Palestinian problem.

"The next step in the (Arab-Israeli) peace process is to bring in other partners, as called for in President Reagan's Sept. 1, 1982, initiative which is based on United Nations Security Council Resolution 242 and the Camp David framework," Mr. Murphy told a luncheon gathering at the 12th Annual Convention of the National Association of Arab-Americans. "It will require a long effort."

He told the nearly 600 luncheon participants: "Prospects for bold steps toward the peace table would certainly be brighter if Israel reversed its settlements policy. Settlement activity poses an obstacle for the peace process. As the president stated, further activity is

in no way necessary for Israel's security."

The continuing settlement of Israelis on the West Bank, "diminishes the confidence of Arab states that a satisfactory outcome can be reached," Mr. Murphy said.

"Similarly," he said, "Syria should drop its opposition to meaningful negotiations and cease pressuring moderate Arab states."

"Let me emphasize at this point that the United States continues to support a Syrian-Israeli dialogue on the final status of the Golan Heights in accordance with the principles of Security Council Resolution 242," he said.

Mr. Murphy denied claims that the relationship between Israel and the United States is the obstacle to peace. "The contrary is the case," he said. "For only by understanding Israel's legitimate concerns for its own security... can we facilitate the possibility of Israeli flexibility on a host of issues."

However, he noted that "moderate Arab states are not unreliable partners." They "need confidence in their security in order to take the necessary risks

for peace."

"They face significant threats and pressures from radicals and extremists," he reminded his audience.

Mr. Murphy said that the next few months may not produce substantial results toward a settlement of the Arab-Israeli dispute.

Concerning the Gulf war, Mr. Murphy said "Iran... is resisting attempts to reach a negotiated settlement as it pursues a futile vision of military victory" against Iraq. "It appears that the Khomeini regime is undeterred from its avowed objective of toppling the government of Iraq."

Mr. Murphy made clear "there should be no doubt that, while we will act to protect our vital interests... we will not intervene."

Mr. Murphy attributed many of the problems in the Middle East to "state-sponsored terrorism." There is a "deeper message," he said, "Inability to find realistic solutions to conflict only enhance the credibility of those whose sole aim is a car-bomb, or rocket, or machine-gun poised on an embassy's windowsill."

Mr. Murphy said that the next few months may not produce substantial results toward a settlement of the Arab-Israeli dispute.

Concerning the Gulf war, Mr. Murphy said "Iran... is resisting attempts to reach a negotiated settlement as it pursues a futile vision of military victory" against Iraq. "It appears that the Khomeini regime is undeterred from its avowed objective of toppling the government of Iraq."

Mr. Murphy made clear "there should be no doubt that, while we will act to protect our vital interests... we will not intervene."

Mr. Murphy attributed many of the problems in the Middle East to "state-sponsored terrorism." There is a "deeper message," he said, "Inability to find realistic solutions to conflict only enhance the credibility of those whose sole aim is a car-bomb, or rocket, or machine-gun poised on an embassy's windowsill."

However, he noted that "moderate Arab states are not unreliable partners." They "need confidence in their security in order to take the necessary risks

for peace."

"They face significant threats and pressures from radicals and extremists," he reminded his audience.

Mr. Murphy said that the next few months may not produce substantial results toward a settlement of the Arab-Israeli dispute.

Concerning the Gulf war, Mr. Murphy said "Iran... is resisting attempts to reach a negotiated settlement as it pursues a futile vision of military victory" against Iraq. "It appears that the Khomeini regime is undeterred from its avowed objective of toppling the government of Iraq."

Mr. Murphy made clear "there should be no doubt that, while we will act to protect our vital interests... we will not intervene."

Mr. Murphy attributed many of the problems in the Middle East to "state-sponsored terrorism." There is a "deeper message," he said, "Inability to find realistic solutions to conflict only enhance the credibility of those whose sole aim is a car-bomb, or rocket, or machine-gun poised on an embassy's windowsill."

However, he noted that "moderate Arab states are not unreliable partners." They "need confidence in their security in order to take the necessary risks

for peace."

"They face significant threats and pressures from radicals and extremists," he reminded his audience.

Mr. Murphy said that the next few months may not produce substantial results toward a settlement of the Arab-Israeli dispute.

Concerning the Gulf war, Mr. Murphy said "Iran... is resisting attempts to reach a negotiated settlement as it pursues a futile vision of military victory" against Iraq. "It appears that the Khomeini regime is undeterred from its avowed objective of toppling the government of Iraq."

Mr. Murphy made clear "there should be no doubt that, while we will act to protect our vital interests... we will not intervene."

Mr. Murphy attributed many of the problems in the Middle East to "state-sponsored terrorism." There is a "deeper message," he said, "Inability to find realistic solutions to conflict only enhance the credibility of those whose sole aim is a car-bomb, or rocket, or machine-gun poised on an embassy's windowsill."

However, he noted that "moderate Arab states are not unreliable partners." They "need confidence in their security in order to take the necessary risks

for peace."

"They face significant threats and pressures from radicals and extremists," he reminded his audience.

Mr. Murphy said that the next few months may not produce substantial results toward a settlement of the Arab-Israeli dispute.

Concerning the Gulf war, Mr. Murphy said "Iran... is resisting attempts to reach a negotiated settlement as it pursues a futile vision of military victory" against Iraq. "It appears that the Khomeini regime is undeterred from its avowed objective of toppling the government of Iraq."

Mr. Murphy made clear "there should be no doubt that, while we will act to protect our vital interests... we will not intervene."

Mr. Murphy attributed many of the problems in the Middle East to "state-sponsored terrorism." There is a "deeper message," he said, "Inability to find realistic solutions to conflict only enhance the credibility of those whose sole aim is a car-bomb, or rocket, or machine-gun poised on an embassy's windowsill."

However, he noted that "moderate Arab states are not unreliable partners." They "need confidence in their security in order to take the necessary risks

for peace."

"They face significant threats and pressures from radicals and extremists," he reminded his audience.

Mr. Murphy said that the next few months may not produce substantial results toward a settlement of the Arab-Israeli dispute.

Australia to pull out of Sinai force

CANBERRA, Australia (AP) — Australian troops will be pulled out of the Sinai Multi-National Peacekeeping Force within the next two years, Foreign Affairs Minister Bill Hayden said Monday.

Mr. Hayden said Australia will renew its commitment to the Multi-national Force for another two years, but only because it will take that long for the force to find and conclude negotiations with a country willing to take over Australia's role.

He said the Australian government "does not see its participation in any peacekeeping operation as being open-ended."

He said his government hoped that the development of a relationship of mutual trust and confidence would enable Egypt and Israel to sustain the peace between them.

Participation in the force has been a sensitive political issue in the ruling Australian Labour Party.

When it was in opposition, the party said it would end Australian involvement because of the dangers of the troops becoming embroiled in the Egypt-Israel conflict.

Mr. Hayden said he found during a recent visit to the Sinai that the peace between Egypt and Israel was "by no means flawless."

Opposition foreign affairs spokesman Michael Mackellar called the decision a "blow against peace" and said it damages Australia's reputation.

EAU summit to be held in Addis Ababa

CAIRO (AP) — The Organisation of African Unity's (OAU) summit conference this year will be held in the Ethiopian capital Addis Ababa instead of the Guinean capital Conakry, Guinea Prime Minister Diarra Traore said Tuesday.

Mr. Traore announced the change of venue following an hour-long meeting with President Hosni Mubarak.

The original plan was for the summit to convene in Conakry in the second half of this month.

Mr. Traore said a new date for the summit will be set following consultations between the OAU current chairman, Ethiopian Leader Mengistu Haile Mariam, and member states.

Recent reports from Conakry said Guinea sought the change of venue following a military coup

there on April 3, one week after the death of President Ahmed Sekou Toure.

Mr. Traore told reporters he and Mr. Mubarak "discussed the question of the 20th OAU summit conference originally scheduled to convene in Conakry."

"Unfortunately this summit will not be held there but will take place at the OAU headquarters in Addis Ababa."

Israeli officer arrested in extremist roundup

Reuters was required to submit the following item to military censors, who made deletions.

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (R) — Israeli security agents investigating an anti-Arab Jewish underground have arrested an army major who played a key role in the occupied Palestinian West Bank, sources close to the inquiry said Tuesday.

According to the sources, 25 extremists, most of them settlers in the West Bank, have now been detained since security forces foiled an attempt to blow up Arab buses in occupied Jerusalem 10 days ago.

The arrest of the major is regarded by security agents as an important development in the

investigation, the sources told Reuters. The officer, listed with Jewish settlers in the West Bank on security matters, allocating them arms and arranging their annual reservist duty in the army.

Such is the sensitivity within the army, military censors originally tried to suppress news of the arrest. They stopped Reuters from reporting the information two days ago but lifted the embargo after the local media carried the news.

The major, who was shifted from his West Bank post before the inquiry started, was decorated for valour in the 1973 Middle East

War, the sources said.

Some of the detained suspects have made written confessions to anti-Arab attacks, including a commando-style raid on Hebron Islamic College last year in which four Palestinian students were killed.

The investigation, which has dominated the media and political discussion for the past week, has been broadened to cover the 1980 car-bomb attacks on three Arab mayors in the West Bank.

On Monday security agents took suspects to the West Bank town of Ramallah to re-enact one of the attacks, in which two mayors were maimed. It was filmed by police video cameras.

Pharaonic village lives again on Nile island

CAIRO (R) — Egypt's newest tourist lure is a Pharaonic village of 50 centuries ago recreated with "inhabitants" on an island in the Nile.

"We hope it will be the third tourist landmark in Egypt after the Pyramids and the Egyptian Museum," said Mr. Hassan Ragab, 74, a former ambassador to China who manages the venture.

The idea came from his son, a doctor in the United States, after a visit to Disneyland.

Tall trees screen the site from the skyscrapers, factory chimneys and blaring traffic jams of 20th Century Cairo.

For an entrance fee of \$23, tourists will board a 50-seat floating theatre for a voyage across the Nile and through several canals in the Egypt of antiquity.

Around 300 people employed to live in the village trained for six months in such arts as tilling the wheat field with wooden hoes, spinning, perfume-making and the construction of papyrus boats.

Mr. Ragab told reporters. Bees are kept in mud hives. An ornamental pond with lotus flowers is surrounded by trees favoured in ancient Egypt such as the sycamore and the sycamore (Christ's thorn).

A temple contains a mummification chamber.

Turkish court overturns jail sentences

ANKARA (R) — A Turkish military appeals court Tuesday overturned jail terms served last year on Necmettin Erbakan, Turkey's most prominent Islamic politician before the 1980 military coup, and Korkut Ozal, brother of Prime Minister Turgut Ozal.

The court ruled the convictions of the two and 21 other leading members of the now-abolished fundamentalist National Salvation Party (NSP) were obtained through insufficient evidence and incomplete investigations.

They were accused of attempting to establish an Islamic state, in contravention of Turkey's

strictly secular constitution. The appeals court ordered a retrial.

Mr. Erbakan, 58, was jailed for four years plus 16 months of internal exile. Mr. Korkut Ozal received two years and the other defendants up to three and a half years when they were convicted on Feb. 24, 1983.

The draft, certain to undergo extensive changes, would call for the establishment of a special Security Council committee to study ways of implementing council decision on Cyprus, including one last November demanding the withdrawal of statehood proclaimed by the "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus."

The draft, certain to undergo extensive changes, would call for the establishment of a special Security Council committee to study ways of implementing council decision on Cyprus, including one last November demanding the withdrawal of statehood proclaimed by the "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus."

The draft, certain to undergo extensive changes, would call for the establishment of a special Security Council committee to study ways of implementing council decision on Cyprus, including one last November demanding the withdrawal of statehood proclaimed by the "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus."

The draft, certain to undergo extensive changes, would call for the establishment of a special Security Council committee to study ways of implementing council decision on Cyprus, including one last November demanding the withdrawal of statehood proclaimed by the "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus."

The draft, certain to undergo extensive changes, would call for the establishment of a special Security Council committee to study ways of implementing council decision on Cyprus, including one last November demanding the withdrawal of statehood proclaimed by the "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus."

The draft, certain to undergo extensive changes, would call for the establishment of a special Security Council committee to study ways of implementing council decision on Cyprus, including one last November demanding the withdrawal of statehood proclaimed by the "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus."

The draft, certain to undergo extensive changes, would call for the establishment of a special Security Council committee to study ways of implementing council decision on Cyprus, including one last November demanding the withdrawal of statehood proclaimed by the "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus."

The draft, certain to undergo extensive changes, would call for the establishment of a special Security Council committee to study ways of implementing council decision on Cyprus, including one last November demanding the withdrawal of statehood proclaimed by the "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus."

The draft, certain to undergo extensive changes, would call for the establishment of a special Security Council committee to study ways of implementing council decision on Cyprus, including one last November demanding the withdrawal of statehood proclaimed by the "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus."

The draft, certain to undergo extensive changes, would call for the establishment of a special Security Council committee to study ways of implementing council decision on Cyprus, including one last November demanding the withdrawal of statehood proclaimed by the "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus."

The draft, certain to undergo extensive changes, would call for the establishment of a special Security Council committee to study ways of implementing council decision on Cyprus, including one last November demanding the withdrawal of statehood proclaimed by the "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus."

The draft, certain to undergo extensive changes, would call for the establishment of a special Security Council committee to study ways of implementing council decision on Cyprus, including one last November demanding the withdrawal of statehood proclaimed by the "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus."

The draft, certain to undergo extensive changes, would call for the establishment of a special Security Council committee to study ways of implementing council decision on Cyprus, including one last November demanding the withdrawal of statehood proclaimed by the "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus."

The draft, certain to undergo extensive changes, would call for the establishment of a special Security Council committee to study ways of implementing council decision on Cyprus, including one last November demanding the withdrawal of statehood proclaimed by the "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus."

The draft, certain to undergo extensive changes, would call for the establishment of a special Security Council committee to study ways of implementing council decision on Cyprus, including one last November demanding the withdrawal of statehood proclaimed by the "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus."

The draft, certain to undergo extensive changes, would call for the establishment of a special Security Council committee to study ways of implementing council decision on Cyprus, including one last November demanding the withdrawal of statehood proclaimed by the "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus."

The draft, certain to undergo extensive changes, would call for the establishment of a special Security Council committee to study ways of implementing council decision on Cyprus, including one last November demanding the withdrawal of statehood proclaimed by the "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus."

The draft, certain to undergo extensive changes, would call for the establishment of a special Security Council committee to study ways of implementing council decision on Cyprus, including one last November demanding the withdrawal of statehood proclaimed by the "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus."

The draft, certain to undergo extensive changes, would call for the establishment of a special Security Council committee to study ways of implementing council decision on Cyprus, including one last November demanding the withdrawal of statehood proclaimed by the "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus."

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION	
1730	Koran
1745	Cartoons
1800	Children's Programme
1830	Programme on Film-making
1930	Programme on Agriculture
2030	News in Arabic
2130	Arabic Series
2200	Tourism Programme
2230	Local Programme
2300	Programme on Agriculture
2330	Local Programme (Cont'd.)
FOREIGN CHANNEL	
1800	French Programme
1900	News in French
1915	La Die Des Autres
1930	News in Hebrew
2000	News in Arabic
2030	Cowboys
2100	Documentary: Panorama
2130	News in English
2215	Hotel
RADIO JORDAN	
855 KHz. AM & 90 MHz. FM	and partly on 95.61 KHz. SW
0700	Light Music
0730	Newsweek
0800	Morning Show
0830	News Summary
0900	Morning Show
1000	News Summary
1100	Pop Session
1200	News Summary
1230	Pop Session
1300	News Summary
1400	News Bulletin
1430	Instrumentals
1500	Oh! Mother
1530	Concert Hour
1600	News Summary
1630	Instrumentals
1700	Old Favourites
1730	Jordan Weekly
1800	Pop Session
1830	News Summary
1900	News Bulletin
1930	Date with a Star
2000	Evening Show
2100	News Summary
2130	Evening Show
2200	News Summary
2300	News Summary
2400	News Headlines
BBC WORLD SERVICE	
639, 720, 1413 KHz	
0600	Newsweek 0630 Waveguide 0640

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

EXHIBITIONS

- * Exhibition of Serigraphic prints by Kamal Boullata at the Jordan National Gallery.
- * Australian graphic art Donnell Patterson at Alia Art Gallery.
- * "Jordan 1984" an exhibition of paintings at the French Cultural Centre at 6:00 p.m.
- * Art exhibition by Mr. Michel Lecomte at the Royal Cultural Centre between May 7 and May 15.
- * A photography exhibition by Arsalan Ramadan at Yarmouk University.

LECTURE

- * Hans Gebel of the University of Tübingen will lecture on "The Acanemic Neolithic in Southern Jordan: Compared with other Areas in Transition from Food Gathering to Food Producing" at Near East (8th - 7th mil. B.C.) 7 p.m. Wednesday at the German Evangelical Institute for Archaeology. (Near Amman International Hotel and British Institute of Archaeology).

RECITALS

- * Piano recital by Annette Lecomte at the Yarmouk University at 8:00 p.m.

VIDEO

- * "Les beaux messieurs de Bou-Dor" at 4:00 p.m. at the French Cultural Centre

CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre	Tel: 661026/7
American Centre	44371
American Centre library	41520
French Cultural Centre	36147-8
Goethe Institute	41993
Soviet Cultural Centre	44203
Spanish Cultural Centre	20409
Turkish Cultural Centre	39777
Haya Arts Centre	65192S
Husseini Youth City	65718S

Y.W.C.A.A.	41793
Y.W.M.A.A.	664251
Amman Municipal Library	944221
University of Jordan Library	843555

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre. Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.

SERVICE CLUBS

- Loose Amman Club.** Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Holiday Inn. 1:30 p.m.
- Loose Philadelphia Club.** Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Hotel. 7:30 p.m.
- Philadelphia Rotary Club.** Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn. 1:30 p.m.
- Rotary Club.** Meetings every Tuesday at the Intercontinental Hotel. 2:00 p.m.
- Royal Automobile Club.** Jabal Amman, Eighth Circle. Tel. 515261.

CHURCHES

- St. Joseph Church** (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman, Tel. 24590.
- Church of the Annunciation** (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman, Tel. 37460.
- De la Salle Church** (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein, 661757.
- Church of the Annunciation** (Greek Orthodox) Abdali, 23541.
- Anglican Church** (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman, 41559.
- Armenian Catholic Church** Ashrafieh, 71331.
- Armenian Orthodox Church** Ashrafieh, 75261.
- St. Ephraim Church** (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 71751.
- Amman International Church** (Interdenominational): meets at Southern Baptist School on Shmeisani, 663249.

PRAYER TIMES

06:11	.....	Fajr
06:47	.....	Sunrise
11:33	.....	Dhuhr
15:13	.....	Asr
18:24	.....	Maghreb

King visits Royal Artillery School

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Tuesday paid a visit to the Royal Artillery School, where he listened to a briefing on the progress of the school's modernisation of its weapons and equipment, by the director of the Royal Artillery School.

King Hussein was also briefed on the stages of training and preparation and the high level of expertise displayed by the corps' officers and soldiers especially in using the weapons and equipment which were provided to them through the efforts and the continuous support shown by the King who is also the supreme commander of

the Jordanian Armed Forces. King Hussein then toured the various sections of the corps' school, inspected the progress of training and watched an exhibition of some of the equipment used by the artillery corps.

The King later visited the museum of the corps' school, which houses most of the ammunition and equipment used by the artillery corps.

Accompanying King Hussein on his visit was the Commander-in-Chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces Lieutenant-General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker and a number of senior army officers.



His Majesty King Hussein Tuesday tours a display of firepower during a visit to the Royal Artillery School (Petra photo)

Mrs. Sharaf leaves for non-aligned conference

AMMAN (Petra) — Information Minister, Laila Sharaf left for Cairo Tuesday to take part in the meetings of the first joint conference of information and communications ministers from non-aligned Arab nations due to start Wednesday.

The three-day conference will discuss among other things reducing tariffs for using space communications with the purpose of

increasing co-operation among non-aligned nations.

Also on the agenda is the use of telecommunications as a modern media for relaying information.

The minister is being accompanied by director of the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, Jawad Marqaa, and two engineers from the Ministry of Communications.

Zarqa draws up JD 14m urban development plan

ZARQA (J.T.) — Zarqa Municipality has drawn up plans to carry out development projects and to improve services to the public at the cost of JD 14 million, according to Zarqa District Governor, Salem Al Qudah.

Mr. Qudah, who is also chairman of the municipality's committee, said that teams are at present conducting a feasibility study of all the projects in the plan,

which include the opening of new roads, building a sports city, landscaping public parks, constructing housing estates and installing traffic lights in the streets.

Other projects involved are the building of a slaughter house for sheep and poultry, moving brick factories to areas outside the city centre and building new shops and a market place, Mr. Qudah said.



Dr. Armin Koessler (second from right) Tuesday presides over a press conference (Petra photo)

Joint environmental seminar slated

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan will Saturday patronise a two-day seminar on "Present Aspects of German-Jordanian Scientific Co-operation in Environmental Sciences," which is to be co-sponsored by the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) and the German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD).

In a press conference about the occasion Tuesday, the cultural affairs adviser at the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany in Amman, Dr. Armin Koessler,

said it was being organised by the RSS, the University of Jordan, Yarmouk University, DAAD, the Goethe Institute, the German Technical Co-operation Agency and the West-German embassy in Jordan.

During the seminar, lectures on alternative energy sources, hydrology, water resources, sewers and infection control, hospital hygiene as well as archaeology and environment will be delivered.

The aim of the seminar, Dr. Koessler said, is to discuss and assess the results reached by Ger-

man and Jordanian scientists in the fields of the environmental sciences, with the emphasis being on the conditions prevailing in Jordan in particular and in the Middle East in general.

During the seminar, Dr. Koessler said 10 lectures will be delivered, five by Jordanian professors and five by their German counterparts.

Dr. Koessler added that 400 scientists from Jordan and Germany are expected to take part in the seminar.

Zaben increases telephone lines

AMMAN (Petra) — A total of 100 telephone lines have been allocated to industrial companies operating out of the Sahab Industrial Estate following its connection to the national telephone network, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, quoted minister of communications and chairman of the telecommunications corporation board of directors, Dr. Mohammad Al Zaben as saying.

In a statement to Petra, Dr. Zaben said: "This step comes as a

way of supporting the progress of industrial corporation in Jordan because the telephone service is essential to their work and production."

Dr. Zaben was speaking in the wake of a lengthy meeting during which it was agreed to approve 786 requests to install new telephones within Amman and its outskirts.

With regards to the establishment of a telephone service for the Journalists' Housing Est-

ate in Tareq village, also known as Tabarbour, the minister said that work is currently underway to complete the technical work in preparation for the installation of telephones, which he expected to be completed by the end of May.

The minister added that work on expanding the telephone network in some parts of Amman is going on apace, with a view to providing more telephone lines for residents in the capital.

UNRWA staff to hold fund-raising open day

AMMAN (J.T.) — Under the patronage of Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs Shawkat Mahmoud, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) staff of the Jordan field office will organise Wednesday a sponsored run at the Amman Training Centre.

The run will start at 3 p.m. and the money raised will be spent on activities such as special services for disabled refugees and for sch-

ool summer clubs and camps organised yearly for orphaned refugee boys and girls.

In addition to the run, there will be an open day starting at 9.00 a.m. for UNRWA school activities including a display of arts, crafts, audio-visual aids as well as folk-dances by young school boys and girls.

The training centre is situated on the road to Na'our.

Three die in road tragedy

IRBID (J.T.) — An Egyptian labourer aged 48 has died after being hit by a service taxi on the Fo'ara road while a child also died after being hit by a car in Al Mansoura village in the Irbid Governorate, according to a story in the local daily newspaper Al Rai.

The Irbid public prosecutor has started investigations into the accident, the paper said.

Meanwhile another child from Taibah village in the same governorate was killed.

Parliament debates university proposal

By Salameh B. Ne'matt
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The Lower House of Parliament's Legal and Financial Committees Tuesday approved 32 draft laws and referred nine draft laws to the house to be discussed and debated.

The house referred to its various committees 10 suggestions on providing a Jordanian hallmark for gold jewelry, the building of a dam in Ahyutun Valley, the erection of a water desalination and purification station in the Gulf of Aqaba, the banning of alcohol on flights by Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline and during official ceremonies.

The house called for more concern to be given to the agricultural sector in the country, the moving of company management offices to the site of the factories and the approving of a law giving priority to Jordanian consulting engineer firms over foreign firms. The house also called for the connection of certain areas in Karak to the water system.

Two suggestions by house members concerning the building of a university in Ma'an and app-

roving the building of national universities were also debated at Tuesday's session.

In response to the suggestion to build national universities submitted by Yusef Al Azzem, Prime Minister Ahmad 'Obaidat said that the suggestion has been submitted to the relevant authorities.

Mr. 'Obaidat said that building universities does not only depend on the government's financial capabilities but also on a number of variables such as taking into consideration the future of graduates and in particular their job opportunities.

Mr. 'Obaidat added that: "We cannot accept the idea of building universities just upon somebody's request" because the issue is related to many elements which effect the progress of the country.

Members also suggested establishing badly-needed government departments in Aqaba.

The house postponed the discussion of an inquiry presented by member Laith Shbeilat concerning the confiscation of pas-

sports from Jordanian citizens and the prohibiting of their from working and travelling. The discussion of the inquiry was postponed until a session to be held next week which will discuss such internal situations.

Draft laws on licences and fees imposed on commercial, professional and touristic activities were referred by the house to its committees to be debated.

The house approved a temporary law on a loan agreement signed between the Jordanian government and the Iraq Foreign Development Fund to finance the first stage of the Azraq-Aqaba road project.

The house also referred the law approving a loan agreement between the Jordanian and the Syrian government to invest in utilising the waters of the Yarmouk River and another loan agreement for an irrigation project in the Jordan Valley signed between Jordan and the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development and other loan agreements.

Spanish cities delegation visits ADC, ministry

AMMAN (Petra) — The work of the municipalities and its relation to the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment, in addition to the activities of the ministry's various departments were discussed Tuesday during a meeting between the Spanish cities delegation and the Acting Under-secretary of the ministry, Mr. Adeb Burqan.

The Spanish cities delegation, currently on a three-day official visit to Jordan, also met Mr. Sami Al Rasheid, director of the

Amman Development Corporation, where they listened to a briefing about the corporation, its work and the projects it has and is in the process of implementing.

Later the delegation toured Jerash, the Jordan Valley and the Dead Sea.

On Monday the delegation met Amman Mayor Abdul Raouf Al Rawabdeh and attended a dinner party hosted by Amman Municipality's Deputy Mayor Sultan Khleifat.

European Red Cross presidents to visit soon

AMMAN (J.T.) — Presidents of four European Red Cross Societies will arrive here on May 15 on a visit to Jordan at the invitation of Dr. Ahmad Abu Qoura, president of the Jordanian National Red Crescent Society.

The four are the heads of societies in Sweden, Norway, Finland and Denmark.

During their five-day stay here the visitors will hold talks with Dr. Abu Qoura and his aides on ways of bolstering co-operation between humanitarian and charitable societies in Jordan and the Scandinavian countries.

They will also be briefed on the Jordanian society's activities and will tour the country's tourist and archaeological sites.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Queen Zein to open flower show

AMMAN (Petra) — Her Majesty Queen Zein, the Queen Mother will open a flower show Wednesday at the Intercontinental Hotel in Amman. The two-day show is being organised by the Young Women's Christian Association under the slogan "Blooms for Peace".

UNRWA commissioner flies home

AMMAN (J.T.) — Commissioner-General of United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) for Palestine refugees Olof Rydbeck left for Vienna Monday at the end of a week-long visit to Jordan during which he met His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan and Prime Minister Ahmad 'Obaidat to discuss issues pertaining to UNRWA services in Jordan. He also discussed refugee affairs with Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs Shawkat Mahmoud, representatives of Palestinian refugee camps in Jordan and representatives of UNRWA teachers.

Real estate transactions increase

AMMAN (Petra) — The year 1983 witnessed a remarkable increase in real estate transactions, Al Rai Arabic daily newspaper quoted Lands and Survey Department officials as saying. The officials added that transactions related to land ownership amounted to 1,240 in the year 1982, compared with 2,790 in 1983, an increase of 125 per cent.

Jordanian artist wins Oscar award

PARIS (Petra) — A Jordanian artist has won the Greater Golden Medal Oscar from the Paris-based International Association of Contemporary Arts, sponsored by the International Academy for Information and Art Documentation. The award, won by Ufemia Rezek, followed her participation in an art exhibition held in Paris and other world capitals featuring paintings reflecting life and art in Jordan. Mrs. Rezek has received a cable of congratulation from the president of the Paris-based academy congratulating her on this honour.

Industry minister airs views on economy Imports, consumption must be rationalised, says Anani

AMMAN (J.T.) — Minister of Industry, Trade and Tourism Jawad Al Anani said in a magazine interview that the economic boom witnessed by Jordan over the past 10 years has slackened of late and this requires certain measures to rationalise both imports and consumption.

In an interview with the London-based Arabic language magazine Al Tadamon, Dr. Anani said that Jordan had achieved an economic miracle over the past 10 years, but the world economic recession and the retreat in oil revenues have had their effect and brought about the slackening in the economy. This, he added, requires a deeper look into the challenges facing the country.

Jordan, he explained, is confronted with the need to provide its citizens with basic services like supply of water, food and energy, and in view of the military pressure imposed by the political situation in the region, Jordan is required to allocate a large proportion of its revenues for weaponry in order to be able to defend itself.

Sensitive to change

He said that Jordanian citizens are sensitive to the developments in the Middle East region closely and constantly monitor both the political and economic situation.

This they do with the purpose of finding the means of adapting themselves to the worst possible eventualities because they know that this region has always been unstable and therefore precautions should be taken.

This psychological behaviour should be taken into consideration because Jordan's economy is affected by it all the time, Dr. Anani said.

He said: "What we call sources of weakness in Jordan's economy is not a characteristic of Jordan alone because Jordan's general political circumstances reflect those of the whole region and anything that affects neighbouring Arab countries' economies is bound to have its consequence on ours."

But economic difficulties in Jordan cause fear and alarm unlike its effect on our neighbours, he noted.

What we call for is simplicity in the economy and a return to basics. Jordan imports more than it can consume. We import JD 1,200 million worth of goods every year. This means that all our income is spent on imports and this is simply unacceptable and a situation that eventually will lead to a catastrophe.

Excessive consumption is very damaging to the economy, he emphasised. Most of our consumer goods are imported and therefore we must find the means to rationalise these imports so as to rationalise consumption and here is where the government role comes.



Jawad Al Anani

Economic law

The Jordanian government should introduce a law on economic crimes, he said, because such a law is more important than the Ministry of Supply in the sense that it can enforce the government's will in combating any deviation from the national economic line. I believe that the government has the intention of introducing such a law, he added.

With reference to the Arab Common Market, Dr. Anani expressed the view that joint Arab economic action should emanate from the exchange of elements of production since some Arab states have a surplus of funds and can invest them in others thus safeguarding their interests of both.

He said contradictions among Arab states have actually rendered futile any common Arab action in economic affairs.



Her Majesty Queen Noor visits a classroom and stands in on a lesson during her trip Tuesday to a girls' secondary school here (Petra photo)

Queen opens school exhibition

AMMAN (Petra) — Her Majesty Queen Noor Tuesday opened an annual exhibition at Salaheddin Al Ayyoubi School in Ashrafieh, marking the 30th anniversary of the school's establishment.

The school's principal, Yusuf Abdul Fattah Masour, made a speech outlining the different stages in the development of the school, which was established in 1954.

He also presented a briefing on the school's educational sports and scouting activities as well as on the civil defence and voluntary

services it offers to the neighbourhood and the exhibitions that the school organises from time to time to promote the students' creative abilities.

The Queen inspected the exhibition and the items displayed and toured the school's educational centre, the commercial centre and the educational aids section.

Later, the Queen watched a fire-fighting exercise and rescue and first aid operations.

At the end of the ceremony, Queen Noor was presented with the school's shield in recognition of her encouragement of educational and cultural activities in the Kingdom.

The ceremony was attended by Minister of Education Hikmat Al Saket and senior ministry officials. Later Queen Noor attended a

ceremony naming one of Ashrafieh's school after her.

The school was named the Queen Noor Secondary School for Girls.

At the ceremony, the school's headmistress made a speech welcoming the Queen and paying tribute to her for her keenness in developing and caring for the educational activities of all citizens.

Queen Noor then attended a "dabkeh dance" put on by the school's guides and then inspected the guides' camp, the school's departments, the laboratory and nursery.

Towards the end of the visit, the Queen opened an exhibition organised by the school students.

The ceremony was attended by Mr. Saket, Amman Mayor Abdul Ra'ouf Al Rawabdeh and other senior officials.

Swissair: To Switzerland, the finest shopping center in Europe.

You can tell that Switzerland is situated in the center of Europe by the world-famous Bahnhofstrasse in Zurich, for instance. Side by side with the biggest Swiss banks, all international fashion houses and jewellers display what is all the latest in Rome, Düsseldorf, London and Paris. Shopping flights leave Amman twice a week at 12.30: every Wednesday and Friday.

Your IATA travel agent or Swissair will be glad to give you all further information. Swissair Amman, c/o Near East Tourist Centre, Arcades Hotel Jordan, Intercontinental, P.O. Box 2518, phone 41906, 413 61, ext. 2318.

swissair

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation
Established 1976
الصحف الأردنية المستقلة المنشورة بالإنجليزية من قبل المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية

Responsible Editor:
MOHAMMAD AMAD

Board of Directors:
JUMA'A HAMMAD
RAJA ELISSA
MOHAMMAD AMAD
MAHMOUD AL KAYED
FERNANDO FRANCIS

Editor:
GEORGE S. HAWATMEH

Senior Editor:
RAMI G. KHOURI

Editorial and advertising offices:
Jordan Press Foundation,
University Road, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan.

Telephones: 666320, 666265 **Telex:** 21497 ALRAI JO
Telegram: JORTIMES, Amman, Jordan.

The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays.
Subscription and advertising rates are available from the Jordan Times advertising department.

Breaking camel's back

WITH Nabih Berri and Walid Junblatt agreeing to join Rashid Karami's new government, one of the major obstacles to achieving national unity in Lebanon has been removed. There remains of course former President Suleiman Franjeh's opposition to the new set-up and other issues standing in the way of real progress towards restoring the country, its sovereignty and independence; but these are problems of a technical nature, and could be handled by negotiations and dialogue between brothers. The fundamental problem facing Lebanon now, however, is Israel and its occupation of the south.

Israel, which has seen its objectives in Lebanon crumble one after the other, is left with very few options to salvage something from its two-year-old invasion of the country. It can either work to sabotage Syrian efforts to stabilise Lebanon around the Gemayel-Karami formula, or, failing that, it will concentrate on consolidating its hold south of the Litani River, in terms of a permanent occupation or something of the sort.

In line with this, and only hours after the two Lebanese opposition leaders Berri and Junblatt agreed to join Karami's government, Israel announced that the rightist "Lebanese Forces" militia would open an office in Jerusalem on May 17 and that its staff may receive some privileges normally accorded to diplomats. The Israeli step was taken not only to antagonise the Syrians, Berri and Junblatt, who would be colleagues of the effective leader of the rightist militia Pierre Gemayel, but apparently also to deter Franjeh from joining the new government.

Even before David Kimche, the director-general of the Israeli Foreign Ministry, disclosed the news of the projected opening of the militia's office in Jerusalem on Tuesday, the former Lebanese president had declared his opposition to join the elder Gemayel in the government because of the latter's ties with Israel.

So, the latest Israeli move to sabotage Lebanese reconciliation is but an open trick that must not be allowed to pass. The "Lebanese Forces" are not angels who would not collaborate with Israel to get their way; but at the same time the possibility of Israel manipulating them — without their consent — for its own ends and purposes could not be ruled out either. The Lebanese would be ill-advised to make just the news of the opening of the militia's office in Jerusalem the straw that broke the camel's back.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Rai: Peace means withdrawal

IN HIS meeting with world journalists Monday King Hussein reaffirmed that the Arab demand for a total Israeli withdrawal from Arab territory is non-negotiable. An inevitable withdrawal is a firm Jordanian conviction if a just and comprehensive peace is to be achieved in this region.

King Hussein was careful to underline Jordan's views with regard to Jerusalem and rejection of any Israeli changes in the character and status of the holy city. In reference to the Zionist policies in the occupied areas King Hussein said that it can be described as a colonialist policy because the Israelis have seized the land and built settlements on it and have been intent on evicting the legitimate owners.

King Hussein exposed Israel's aggressive intentions and its designs against the Arab inhabitants and the peace and stability of this region. He referred to Washington's humanitarian and moral responsibility towards the establishment of peace and said that it should be held responsible for Zionist extremism and its constant defiance of international principles. U.S. support and help to Israel politically, militarily and economically has contributed to a great extent to its extremism and its intransigence.

Al Dustour: For an international forum

JORDAN HAS been calling for the convening of an international conference to solve the Middle East conflict and for the participation of all parties concerned in such a conference. The reason for this is to take the issue out of the confined circle to a larger area that can offer neutral and objective judgment and a more balanced solution to the problem.

At his meeting with the journalists' delegation Monday, King Hussein made it clear that the Middle East crisis should not be left for one nation to solve but should rather be given international consideration if the aspired peace is to last. He stressed the need for the implementation of U.N. Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 and the principle of total Israeli withdrawal, since Arab territories should never be subject to negotiation.

In the light of U.S. failure to handle the issue on its own, we have the right to demand an international peace conference which would offer a just and acceptable formula for peace. We cannot allow the Middle East problem to be totally handled by the U.S., which continues to offer unlimited support for our enemy, which defies U.N. resolutions. Jordan realises that Israel's intransigence lies behind the continued lack of peace and the ever-present danger of war.

Sawt Al Shaab: Message to the world

THROUGH THE visiting journalists King Hussein conveyed Jordan's peace message to the world. He said that bloodshed and violence in the Middle East should end so that its countries can live in peace. He referred to Jordan's firm commitment to national causes and to the Arab inhabitants of the occupied regions who are exposed to arbitrary measures at the hands of the Zionist invaders.

The King said that any talk about peace should be coupled with responsibility by all nations who should call for an end to occupation and offer the Palestinians their rights in their homeland. King Hussein's statement came amidst irresponsible statements by the U.S. presidential candidates who are striving to gain Jewish votes in the upcoming election.

It is a shame to see such candidates trying to win the blessing of Israel rather than the American people and trying to show respect and allegiance to a Zionist state that has a long criminal record. These candidates sound similar to voices coming out from Israel calling for holding on to the occupied Arab lands, and this clearly reflects the true political face of the United States, which has no commitment whatsoever to peace.

Worldwide alarm over the Middle East situation

By Hugh Caradon

LONDON — During April this year I have attended two conferences on the Middle East — one in Europe and one in America. The first was in Oslo in Norway and the second in Virginia in the United States.

The two conferences on the same subject were very different. The Oslo conference concentrated on the situation on the ground in the countries mainly and directly concerned — in Israel and Palestine, the Lebanon, Jordan and Syria and Egypt. Those who took part were mostly from those countries, and included some academic participation from American and other universities. A successful endeavour was made to give a full description of the present situation especially in the occupied Palestinian territories, including East Jerusalem, and in Lebanon. The papers read at the conference, with reports and comments, constituted a vivid and up-to-date picture of present problems and future fears in this perhaps the most dangerous area of the world.

Amongst those in Norway who sponsored and organised the Oslo conference were young Norwegian doctors — men and women who had worked in hospitals and clinics in Lebanon. They brought a spirit of personal humanitarian involvement and dedicated devotion to the needs of those who have suffered so terribly as a result of the invasion of Lebanon.

The other conference in Virginia, called "A trans-Atlantic dialogue on the Middle East", brought together representatives of the American National Council on U.S.-Arab Relations and the British Council for Advancement of Arab-British Understanding. It dealt with the international aspects of the Middle East situation including diplomatic, economic and strategic issues.

Those who participated in this dialogue included U.S. Congressmen and members of the British Parliament and writers and reporters who had long studied the problems of the Middle East and frequently visited the countries concerned. Putting together their extensive experience they were able to give a broad assessment of international attitudes and interests and prospects.

I have myself been long involved in the Middle East since I first went to Jerusalem more than half a century ago (I arrived to see the crowds pour out from the Damascus Gate in Jerusalem after the midday prayers in the Wailing Wall riots). For many years I lived and worked in Palestine and Jordan, and later in the United Nations. I go back to Jerusalem and Nablus and Amman whenever I can. So I might have thought that I had little to learn from the two April conferences. I would have been wrong. For I realised now that in Oslo and in Virginia I learned a great deal.

Since I came back from Norway and America I have tried to sum up in my own thinking my impressions and conclusions from these two important international consultations — one dealing with the present situation and the other more concerned with future possibilities — but each very relevant to the other.

When I flew back from Oslo I was overwhelmed with an indignant sense of injustice — the injustice of the domination of one people over another. Absolute domination. Frequent arrests — specially of young men — without charge or explanation. Widespread seizure of Palestinian land. Elected mayors attacked and dismissed. The terrible Ansar Camp where thousands of Pal-

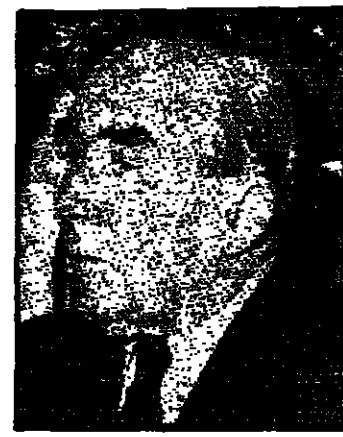
estinians and Lebanese were long imprisoned without access to lawyers or to their families, the camp now operating again. It was in the field of education that the reports shocked me most. Severe restrictions with opportunities to go to universities in other countries denied, teachers sent away, books banned, and the Arab universities in the occupied territories harassed and frequently closed.

What a disgrace that a people should be denied human rights in their own country.

And when I flew back from America I did so with an even greater sense of failure and frustration. The Democratic candidates were vying with each other to win votes over the future of Jerusalem. The U.S. government was announcing further aid to the Israeli Likud government on the same day as Prime Minister Shamir was announcing the creation of additional Jewish settlements on Palestinian land. All proposals for peace had been flatly rejected by the Likud government, including the proposal made by President Reagan himself. The American and British experts gathered in the hills of Virginia saw little prospect of any early escape from the desperately dangerous deadlock.

But while the situation on the ground is so unjust and the outlook in international initiative so negative, there has long been a growing international realisation on what is required. The Lebanese must be independent in their own country. The Palestinians must be free in a homeland of their own. The Israelis must be secure in theirs. Each purpose has been long accepted in the United Nations. Each purpose is dependent on the other two.

The deliberations of the conferences in Oslo and Virginia strongly emphasised two main factors. First, how near has come the drift to terrible disaster, and second, how urgent it is in the interests of all concerned to launch in time another international initiative based on principles already widely accepted. — Arab News, Jeddah.



Lord Caradon

to the other.

When I flew back from Oslo I was overwhelmed with an indignant sense of injustice — the injustice of the domination of one people over another. Absolute domination. Frequent arrests — specially of young men — without charge or explanation. Widespread seizure of Palestinian land. Elected mayors attacked and dismissed. The terrible Ansar Camp where thousands of Pal-

estinians and Lebanese were long imprisoned without access to lawyers or to their families, the camp now operating again. It was in the field of education that the reports shocked me most. Severe restrictions with opportunities to go to universities in other countries denied, teachers sent away, books banned, and the Arab universities in the occupied territories harassed and frequently closed.

What a disgrace that a people should be denied human rights in their own country.

And when I flew back from America I did so with an even greater sense of failure and frustration. The Democratic candidates were vying with each other to win votes over the future of Jerusalem. The U.S. government was announcing further aid to the Israeli Likud government on the same day as Prime Minister Shamir was announcing the creation of additional Jewish settlements on Palestinian land. All proposals for peace had been flatly rejected by the Likud government, including the proposal made by President Reagan himself. The American and British experts gathered in the hills of Virginia saw little prospect of any early escape from the desperately dangerous deadlock.

But while the situation on the ground is so unjust and the outlook in international initiative so negative, there has long been a growing international realisation on what is required. The Lebanese must be independent in their own country. The Palestinians must be free in a homeland of their own. The Israelis must be secure in theirs. Each purpose has been long accepted in the United Nations. Each purpose is dependent on the other two.

The deliberations of the conferences in Oslo and Virginia strongly emphasised two main factors. First, how near has come the drift to terrible disaster, and second, how urgent it is in the interests of all concerned to launch in time another international initiative based on principles already widely accepted. — Arab News, Jeddah.

But while the situation on the ground is so unjust and the outlook in international initiative so negative, there has long been a growing international realisation on what is required. The Lebanese must be independent in their own country. The Palestinians must be free in a homeland of their own. The Israelis must be secure in theirs. Each purpose has been long accepted in the United Nations. Each purpose is dependent on the other two.

The deliberations of the conferences in Oslo and Virginia strongly emphasised two main factors. First, how near has come the drift to terrible disaster, and second, how urgent it is in the interests of all concerned to launch in time another international initiative based on principles already widely accepted. — Arab News, Jeddah.

But while the situation on the ground is so unjust and the outlook in international initiative so negative, there has long been a growing international realisation on what is required. The Lebanese must be independent in their own country. The Palestinians must be free in a homeland of their own. The Israelis must be secure in theirs. Each purpose has been long accepted in the United Nations. Each purpose is dependent on the other two.

The deliberations of the conferences in Oslo and Virginia strongly emphasised two main factors. First, how near has come the drift to terrible disaster, and second, how urgent it is in the interests of all concerned to launch in time another international initiative based on principles already widely accepted. — Arab News, Jeddah.

But while the situation on the ground is so unjust and the outlook in international initiative so negative, there has long been a growing international realisation on what is required. The Lebanese must be independent in their own country. The Palestinians must be free in a homeland of their own. The Israelis must be secure in theirs. Each purpose has been long accepted in the United Nations. Each purpose is dependent on the other two.

The deliberations of the conferences in Oslo and Virginia strongly emphasised two main factors. First, how near has come the drift to terrible disaster, and second, how urgent it is in the interests of all concerned to launch in time another international initiative based on principles already widely accepted. — Arab News, Jeddah.

But while the situation on the ground is so unjust and the outlook in international initiative so negative, there has long been a growing international realisation on what is required. The Lebanese must be independent in their own country. The Palestinians must be free in a homeland of their own. The Israelis must be secure in theirs. Each purpose has been long accepted in the United Nations. Each purpose is dependent on the other two.

The deliberations of the conferences in Oslo and Virginia strongly emphasised two main factors. First, how near has come the drift to terrible disaster, and second, how urgent it is in the interests of all concerned to launch in time another international initiative based on principles already widely accepted. — Arab News, Jeddah.

But while the situation on the ground is so unjust and the outlook in international initiative so negative, there has long been a growing international realisation on what is required. The Lebanese must be independent in their own country. The Palestinians must be free in a homeland of their own. The Israelis must be secure in theirs. Each purpose has been long accepted in the United Nations. Each purpose is dependent on the other two.

The deliberations of the conferences in Oslo and Virginia strongly emphasised two main factors. First, how near has come the drift to terrible disaster, and second, how urgent it is in the interests of all concerned to launch in time another international initiative based on principles already widely accepted. — Arab News, Jeddah.

But while the situation on the ground is so unjust and the outlook in international initiative so negative, there has long been a growing international realisation on what is required. The Lebanese must be independent in their own country. The Palestinians must be free in a homeland of their own. The Israelis must be secure in theirs. Each purpose has been long accepted in the United Nations. Each purpose is dependent on the other two.

The deliberations of the conferences in Oslo and Virginia strongly emphasised two main factors. First, how near has come the drift to terrible disaster, and second, how urgent it is in the interests of all concerned to launch in time another international initiative based on principles already widely accepted. — Arab News, Jeddah.

But while the situation on the ground is so unjust and the outlook in international initiative so negative, there has long been a growing international realisation on what is required. The Lebanese must be independent in their own country. The Palestinians must be free in a homeland of their own. The Israelis must be secure in theirs. Each purpose has been long accepted in the United Nations. Each purpose is dependent on the other two.

The deliberations of the conferences in Oslo and Virginia strongly emphasised two main factors. First, how near has come the drift to terrible disaster, and second, how urgent it is in the interests of all concerned to launch in time another international initiative based on principles already widely accepted. — Arab News, Jeddah.

But while the situation on the ground is so unjust and the outlook in international initiative so negative, there has long been a growing international realisation on what is required. The Lebanese must be independent in their own country. The Palestinians must be free in a homeland of their own. The Israelis must be secure in theirs. Each purpose has been long accepted in the United Nations. Each purpose is dependent on the other two.

The deliberations of the conferences in Oslo and Virginia strongly emphasised two main factors. First, how near has come the drift to terrible disaster, and second, how urgent it is in the interests of all concerned to launch in time another international initiative based on principles already widely accepted. — Arab News, Jeddah.

But while the situation on the ground is so unjust and the outlook in international initiative so negative, there has long been a growing international realisation on what is required. The Lebanese must be independent in their own country. The Palestinians must be free in a homeland of their own. The Israelis must be secure in theirs. Each purpose has been long accepted in the United Nations. Each purpose is dependent on the other two.

The deliberations of the conferences in Oslo and Virginia strongly emphasised two main factors. First, how near has come the drift to terrible disaster, and second, how urgent it is in the interests of all concerned to launch in time another international initiative based on principles already widely accepted. — Arab News, Jeddah.

But while the situation on the ground is so unjust and the outlook in international initiative so negative, there has long been a growing international realisation on what is required. The Lebanese must be independent in their own country. The Palestinians must be free in a homeland of their own. The Israelis must be secure in theirs. Each purpose has been long accepted in the United Nations. Each purpose is dependent on the other two.

The deliberations of the conferences in Oslo and Virginia strongly emphasised two main factors. First, how near has come the drift to terrible disaster, and second, how urgent it is in the interests of all concerned to launch in time another international initiative based on principles already widely accepted. — Arab News, Jeddah.

But while the situation on the ground is so unjust and the outlook in international initiative so negative, there has long been a growing international realisation on what is required. The Lebanese must be independent in their own country. The Palestinians must be free in a homeland of their own. The Israelis must be secure in theirs. Each purpose has been long accepted in the United Nations. Each purpose is dependent on the other two.

The deliberations of the conferences in Oslo and Virginia strongly emphasised two main factors. First, how near has come the drift to terrible disaster, and second, how urgent it is in the interests of all concerned to launch in time another international initiative based on principles already widely accepted. — Arab News, Jeddah.

But while the situation on the ground is so unjust and the outlook in international initiative so negative, there has long been a growing international realisation on what is required. The Lebanese must be independent in their own country. The Palestinians must be free in a homeland of their own. The Israelis must be secure in theirs. Each purpose has been long accepted in the United Nations. Each purpose is dependent on the other two.

The deliberations of the conferences in Oslo and Virginia strongly emphasised two main factors. First, how near has come the drift to terrible disaster, and second, how urgent it is in the interests of all concerned to launch in time another international initiative based on principles already widely accepted. — Arab News, Jeddah.

But while the situation on the ground is so unjust and the outlook in international initiative so negative, there has long been a growing international realisation on what is required. The Lebanese must be independent in their own country. The Palestinians must be free in a homeland of their own. The Israelis must be secure in theirs. Each purpose has been long accepted in the United Nations. Each purpose is dependent on the other two.

The deliberations of the conferences in Oslo and Virginia strongly emphasised two main factors. First, how near has come the drift to terrible disaster, and second, how urgent it is in the interests of all concerned to launch in time another international initiative based on principles already widely accepted. — Arab News, Jeddah.

But while the situation on the ground is so unjust and the outlook in international initiative so negative, there has long been a growing international realisation on what is required. The Lebanese must be independent in their own country. The Palestinians must be free in a homeland of their own. The Israelis must be secure in theirs. Each purpose has been long accepted in the United Nations. Each purpose is dependent on the other two.

The deliberations of the conferences in Oslo and Virginia strongly emphasised two main factors. First, how near has come the drift to terrible disaster, and second, how urgent it is in the interests of all concerned to launch in time another international initiative based on principles already widely accepted. — Arab News, Jeddah.

But while the situation on the ground is so unjust and the outlook in international initiative so negative, there has long been a growing international realisation on what is required. The Lebanese must be independent in their own country. The Palestinians must be free in a homeland of their own. The Israelis must be secure in theirs. Each purpose has been long accepted in the United Nations. Each purpose is dependent on the other two.

The deliberations of the conferences in Oslo and Virginia strongly emphasised two main factors. First, how near has come the drift to terrible disaster, and second, how urgent it is in the interests of all concerned to launch in time another international initiative based on principles already widely accepted. — Arab News, Jeddah.

But while the situation on the ground is so unjust and the outlook in international initiative so negative, there has long been a growing international realisation on what is required. The Lebanese must be independent in their own country. The Palestinians must be free in a homeland of their own. The Israelis must be secure in theirs. Each purpose has been long accepted in the United Nations. Each purpose is dependent on the other two.

The deliberations of the conferences in Oslo and Virginia strongly emphasised two main factors. First, how near has come the drift to terrible disaster, and second, how urgent it is in the interests of all concerned to launch in time another international initiative based on principles already widely accepted. — Arab News, Jeddah.

But while the situation on the ground is so unjust and the outlook in international initiative so negative, there has long been a growing international realisation on what is required. The Lebanese must be independent in their own country. The Palestinians must be free in a homeland of their own. The Israelis must be secure in theirs. Each purpose has been long accepted in the United Nations. Each purpose is dependent on the other two.

The deliberations of the conferences in Oslo and Virginia strongly emphasised two main factors. First, how near has come the drift to terrible disaster, and second, how urgent it is in the interests of all concerned to launch in time another international initiative based on principles already widely accepted. — Arab News, Jeddah.

But while the situation on the ground is so unjust and the outlook in international initiative so negative, there has long been a growing international realisation on what is required. The Lebanese must be independent in their own country. The Palestinians must be free in a homeland of their own. The Israelis must be secure in theirs. Each purpose has been long accepted in the United Nations. Each purpose is dependent on the other two.

The deliberations of the conferences in Oslo and Virginia strongly emphasised two main factors. First, how near has come the drift to terrible disaster, and second, how urgent it is in the interests of all concerned to launch in time another international initiative based on principles already widely accepted. — Arab News, Jeddah.

But while the situation on the ground is so unjust and the outlook in international initiative so negative, there has long been a growing international realisation on what is required. The Lebanese must be independent in their own country. The Palestinians must be free in a homeland of their own. The Israelis must be secure in theirs. Each purpose has been long accepted in the United Nations. Each purpose is dependent on the other two.

The deliberations of the conferences in Oslo and Virginia strongly emphasised two main factors. First, how near has come the drift to terrible disaster, and second, how urgent it is in the interests of all concerned to launch in time another international initiative based on principles already widely accepted. — Arab News, Jeddah.

But while the situation on the ground is so unjust and the outlook in international initiative so negative, there has long been a growing international realisation on what is required. The Lebanese must be independent in their own country. The Palestinians must be free in a homeland of their own. The Israelis must be secure in theirs. Each purpose has been long accepted in the United Nations. Each purpose is dependent on the other two.

The deliberations of the conferences in Oslo and Virginia strongly emphasised two main factors. First, how near has come the drift to terrible disaster, and second, how urgent it is in the interests of all concerned to launch in time another international initiative based on principles already widely accepted. — Arab News, Jeddah.

But while the situation on the ground is so unjust and the outlook in international initiative so negative, there has long been a growing international realisation on what is required. The Lebanese must be independent in their own country. The Palestinians must be free in a homeland of their own. The Israelis must be secure in theirs. Each purpose has been long accepted in the United Nations. Each purpose is dependent on the other two.

The deliberations of the conferences in Oslo and Virginia strongly emphasised two main factors. First, how near has come the drift to terrible disaster, and second, how urgent it is in the interests of all concerned to launch in time another international initiative based on principles already widely accepted. — Arab News, Jeddah.

But while the situation on the ground is so unjust and the outlook in international initiative so negative, there has long been a growing international realisation on what is required. The Lebanese must be independent in their own country. The Palestinians must be free in a homeland of their own. The Israelis must be secure in theirs. Each purpose has been long accepted in the United Nations. Each purpose is dependent on the other two.

The deliberations of the conferences in Oslo and Virginia strongly emphasised two main factors. First, how near has come the drift to terrible disaster, and second, how urgent it is in the interests of all concerned to launch in time another international initiative based on principles already widely accepted. — Arab News, Jeddah.

But while the situation on the ground is so unjust and the outlook in international initiative so negative, there has long been a growing international realisation on what is required. The Lebanese must be independent in their own country. The Palestinians must be free in a homeland of their own. The Israelis must be secure in theirs. Each purpose has been long accepted in the United Nations. Each purpose is dependent on the other two.

The deliberations of the conferences in Oslo and Virginia strongly emphasised two main factors. First, how near has come the drift to terrible disaster, and second, how urgent it is in the interests of all concerned to launch in time another international initiative based on principles already widely accepted. — Arab News, Jeddah.

But while the situation on the ground is so unjust and the outlook in international initiative so negative, there has long been a growing international realisation on what is required. The Lebanese must be independent in their own country. The Palestinians must be free in a homeland of their own. The Israelis must be secure in theirs. Each purpose has been long accepted in the United Nations. Each purpose is dependent on the other two.

The deliberations of the conferences in Oslo and Virginia strongly emphasised two main factors. First, how near has come the drift to terrible disaster, and second, how urgent it is in the interests of all concerned to launch in time another international initiative based on principles already widely accepted. — Arab News, Jeddah.

But while the situation on the ground is so unjust and the outlook in international initiative so negative, there has long been a growing international realisation on what is required. The Lebanese must be independent in their own country. The Palestinians must be free in a homeland of their own. The Israelis must be secure in theirs. Each purpose has been long accepted in the United Nations. Each purpose is dependent on the other two.

The deliberations of the conferences in Oslo and Virginia strongly emphasised two main factors. First, how near has come the drift to terrible disaster, and second, how urgent it is in the interests of all concerned to launch in time another international initiative based on principles already widely accepted. — Arab News, Jeddah.

But while the situation on the ground is so unjust and the outlook in international initiative so negative, there has long been a growing international realisation on what is required. The Lebanese must be independent in their own country. The Palestinians must be free in a homeland of their own. The Israelis must be secure in theirs. Each purpose has been long accepted in the United Nations. Each purpose is dependent on the other two.

The deliberations of the conferences in Oslo and Virginia strongly emphasised two main factors. First, how near has come the drift to terrible disaster, and second, how urgent it is in the interests of all concerned to launch in time another international initiative based on principles already widely accepted. — Arab News, Jeddah.

But while the situation on the ground is so unjust and the outlook in international initiative so negative, there has long been a growing international realisation on what is required. The Lebanese must be independent in their own country. The Palestinians must be free in a homeland of their own. The Israelis must be secure in theirs. Each purpose has been long accepted in the United Nations. Each purpose is dependent on the other two.

The deliberations of the conferences in Oslo and Virginia strongly emphasised two main factors. First, how near has come the drift to terrible disaster, and second, how urgent it is in the interests of all concerned to launch in time another international initiative based on principles already widely accepted. — Arab News, Jeddah.

But while the situation on the ground is so unjust and the outlook in international initiative so negative, there has long been a growing international realisation on what is required. The Lebanese must be independent in their own country. The Palestinians must be free in a homeland of their own. The Israelis must be secure in theirs. Each purpose has been long accepted in the United Nations. Each purpose is dependent on the other two.

The deliberations of the conferences in Oslo and Virginia strongly emphasised two main factors. First, how near has come the drift to terrible disaster, and second, how urgent it is in the interests of all concerned to launch in time another international initiative based on principles already widely accepted. — Arab News, Jeddah.

But while the situation on the ground is so unjust and the outlook in international initiative so negative, there has long been a growing international realisation on what is required. The Lebanese must be independent in their own country. The Palestinians must be free in a homeland of their own. The Israelis must be secure in theirs. Each purpose has been long accepted in the United Nations. Each purpose is dependent on the other two.

The deliberations of the conferences in Oslo and Virginia strongly emphasised two main factors. First, how near has come the drift to terrible disaster, and second, how urgent it is in the interests of all concerned to launch in time another international initiative based on principles already widely accepted. — Arab News, Jeddah.

But while the situation on the ground is so unjust and the outlook in international initiative so negative, there has long been a growing international realisation on what is required. The Lebanese must be independent in their own country. The Palestinians must be free in a homeland of their own. The Israelis must be secure in theirs. Each purpose has been long accepted in the United Nations. Each purpose is dependent on the other two.

The deliberations of the conferences in Oslo and Virginia strongly emphasised two main factors. First, how near has come the drift to terrible disaster, and second, how urgent it is in the interests of all concerned to launch in time another international initiative based on principles already widely accepted. — Arab News, Jeddah.

But while the situation on the ground is so unjust and the outlook in international initiative so negative, there has long been a growing international realisation on what is required. The Lebanese must be independent in their own country. The Palestinians must be free in a homeland of their own. The Israelis must be secure in theirs. Each purpose has been long accepted in the United Nations. Each purpose is dependent on the other two.

The deliberations of the conferences in Oslo and Virginia strongly emphasised two main factors. First, how near has come the drift to terrible disaster, and second, how urgent it is in the interests of all concerned to launch in time another international initiative based on principles already widely accepted. — Arab News, Jeddah.

But while the situation on the ground is so unjust and the outlook in international initiative so negative, there has long been a growing international realisation on what is required. The Lebanese must be independent in their own country. The Palestinians must be free in a homeland of their own. The Israelis must be secure in theirs. Each purpose has been long accepted in the United Nations. Each purpose is dependent on the other two.

The deliberations of the conferences in Oslo and Virginia strongly emphasised two main factors. First, how near has come the drift to terrible disaster, and second, how urgent it is in the interests of all concerned to launch in time another international initiative based on principles already widely accepted. — Arab News, Jeddah.

But while the situation on the ground is so unjust and the outlook in international initiative so negative, there has long been a growing international realisation on what is required. The Lebanese must be independent in their own country. The Palestinians must be free in a homeland of their own. The Israelis must be secure in theirs. Each purpose has been long accepted in the United Nations. Each purpose is dependent on the other two.

The deliberations of the conferences in Oslo and Virginia strongly emphasised two main factors. First, how near has come the drift to terrible disaster, and second, how urgent it is in the interests of all concerned to launch in time another international initiative based on principles already widely accepted. — Arab News, Jeddah.

But while the situation on the ground is so unjust and the outlook in international initiative so negative, there has long been a growing international realisation on what is required. The Lebanese must be independent in their own country. The Palestinians must be free in a homeland of their own. The Israelis must be secure in theirs. Each purpose has been long accepted in the United Nations. Each purpose is dependent on the other two.

The deliberations of the conferences in Oslo and Virginia strongly emphasised two main factors. First, how near has come the drift to terrible disaster, and second, how urgent it is in the interests of all concerned to launch in time another international initiative based on principles already widely accepted. — Arab News, Jeddah.

But while the situation on the ground is so unjust and the outlook in international initiative so negative, there has long been a growing international realisation on what is required. The Lebanese must be independent in their own country. The Palestinians must be free in a homeland of their own. The Israelis must be secure in theirs. Each purpose has been long accepted in the United Nations. Each purpose is dependent on the other two.

The deliberations of the conferences in Oslo and Virginia strongly emphasised two main factors. First, how near has come the drift to terrible disaster, and second, how urgent it is in the interests of all concerned to launch in time another international initiative based on principles already widely accepted. — Arab News, Jeddah.

But while the situation on the ground is so unjust and the outlook in international initiative so negative, there has long been a growing international realisation on what is required. The Lebanese must be independent in their own country. The Palestinians must be free in a homeland of their own. The Israelis must be secure in theirs. Each purpose has been long accepted in the United Nations. Each purpose is dependent on the other two.

ORIGIN OF WORDS

NAUGHTY: good for nothing

In the days of Miles Standish they spoke of "the naughty canoes," and this gives an idea of the original meaning of the word; worthless, of bad quality; or just good-for-nothing. This was merely a stronger way of saying naught, which is derived from the Old English *nawht*; that is, "no white" or "nothing." Later on naughty came to signify evil or corrupt, as a naughty pack; that is "a woman of bad character." Not until fairly modern times did naughty come to describe a child's mischief as it does now.

PARASITES: they eat beside you

A man of means in ancient Greece or Rome usually had a good many followers who would flatter and fawn on him in the interest of being well fed at his table. They were the parasites of that day. The Latin *parasitus* is responsible for the word, and it stems from the Greek *parasitos*, formed from *para*, "beside," and *sitos*, "food." So nowadays a parasite is an obsequious flatterer who lives at another's expense, or an animal or plant that depends on another organism for existence.

CURFEW: cover the fire

This word curfew is nearer in sound than many others to the original source. In certain sections of Europe in the Middle Ages there was a law requiring households to cover their fires or to extinguish all lights on the streets on the stroke of a bell at a certain hour of the evening. This was the curfew, a switch by easy stages from the French words *couvre feu*, which, in translation, means "cover fire".

COLONEL: he leads a column

We may have sometimes wondered why the word colonel wasn't spelled "kernel". This strange phenomenon is explained by the fact that colonel traces originally to the Italian term *colonnello*, "the chief commander of a regiment, which comes, in turn, from *colonna*, "column," that is, the "column" which the officer leads. The whole package goes back to the Latin *colonna*, "pillar." As the deacon is the "pillar" of the church, so the colonel is the "pillar" of his regiment.

Austrians blame spring winds for sweeping mental disorders

By Peter Humphrey
Reuter

VIENNA — Austria has more than its fair share of hypochondriacs, neurotics and suicides and some psychiatrists blame it all on the "Austrian Soul."

"The Austrian Soul" is also the title of a new book by one of Austria's most prominent psychiatrists, Erwin Ringel, who keeps up the tradition of the Vienna that spawned Sigmund Freud's Behaviourist psychology and blames it all on the mind.

Dr. Ringel says over half the population suffers from neurosis, while over 40 per cent of those who visit doctors seek medicine for imagined ills. Austria also has one of Europe's highest suicide rates.

"Austria is a breeding ground of neurotics," says Dr. Ringel and adds that it almost tops the world league for destructive psychosomatic illnesses, alcohol addiction and liver disease.

Austrians are obsessed with suffering and bad conscience, dwell on bad memories and harbour a deep mistrust of themselves and others, Dr. Ringel argues.

But leading Viennese neurosurgeon Fritz Jenkner believes that those who think the weather causes collapses, makes people jump off bridges and lie down on railway lines, or simply drives them crazy, are right.

Vienna is plagued for much of

the spring by shifting winds and weather commonly known as the "foehn", which many Viennese blame for headaches, circulation problems and psychological disturbances.

Those who dismiss it as "all in the mind" are wrong, says Dr. Jenkner, who has discovered startling physiological differences between weather-sensitive and weather-resistant people. He says it is "all in the blood."

Dr. Jenkner examined over 3,000 weather-sick patients at his Vienna clinic and says 80 per cent of them had above-normal blood sedimentation rates — the speed at which red blood cells sink when blood is allowed to stand in a test-tube.

The subject itself is not new. "One should be particularly on one's guard against changes in weather and should avoid in such times all bloodletting or the use of the scalpel," the Greek physician Hippocrates said in the fifth century B.C.

But in the no-man's land between medicine and meteorology the issue was long left at that. A weather connection was recognised, in ailments such as fatigue, blood pressure crises, headaches and sciatica, because they often followed changes in the weather.

But the labyrinth of possible explanations defied objective scientific conclusions.

"I looked for a simple method that would give us clues about weather-sensitivity. And in the

tion rates. There is also a marked difference between men and women. Seventy-one per cent of the weather-sensitive were women.

Only 20 per cent of weather-resistant people have headaches while 31 per cent of the weather-sensitive complain of them. Again, up to 77 per cent of the weather-resistant are easily cured of headaches, compared with only 35 per cent among the weather-sensitive, he says.

Dr. Jenkner says this proves that people who suffer under specific weather conditions differ from their weather-resistant counterparts not only "psychosomatically" but also objectively.

His researches could be just the beginning. The "foehn" and the "psychosomatic" ailments it induces affect not only Austria, but Bavaria and eastern Switzerland.

In all these places, as the foehn wind blows, heads ache, and nerves twitch. Austria's suicide rate is 3,500 yearly, 52.7 per 100,000 people, and rises with the foehn. In Europe only Hungary and Denmark have higher levels. process hit upon the sedimentation rate and the count of particular white blood corpuscles," Dr. Jenkner said.

Sedimentation rates have long been used by physicians as part of routine examinations. Dr. Jenkner says he has discovered that weather-sensitive patients register appreciably higher sedimenta-

Brain transplants cure infertility

By Paul Raeburn
Associated Press

NEW YORK — Female mice that had been infertile gave birth to healthy offspring as the result of brain tissue transplants to restore a missing reproductive hormone, a researcher says.

The value of the experiment is that it demonstrates that transplanted brain cells can make the complex hook-ups needed to control reproduction, said the researcher, Marie Gibson of the Mount Sinai Medical Centre in New York.

She said it is unlikely that brain transplants will be used to treat human infertility.

Ms. Gibson is scheduled to describe her research Saturday at the annual meeting of the American Society for Clinical Investigation in Washington.

She and her collaborators, including Dr. Dorothy Krieger, chief of endocrinology at Mount Sinai, found that while the transplanted brain tissue did not function completely normally, it did establish numerous connections with the brains into which it was trans-

planted.

The mice that received the transplants were not only fertile but their sexual organs were also severely underdeveloped, said Ms. Gibson. The transplants sparked the maturation of the sex organs and allowed six of 10 mice to bear normal offspring, she said.

The mice did not have normal reproductive cycles, however. In normal mice, the amounts of various reproductive hormones in the system rise and fall during a cycle of 4-6 days, analogous to the human menstrual cycle, that culminates in ovulation.

In the mice given brain transplants, however, the level of estrogen, the female sex hormone, remained constant at an intermediate level. The mice ovulated only when stimulated by a male, said Ms. Gibson. That presumably means that transplanted brain cells weren't working normally, she said.

The infertile mice lacked a brain hormone called gonadotropin releasing hormone. Brain cells producing that hormone were taken from mouse embryos and surgically implanted in a cavity in the

brain.

The hormone then triggered the release of other hormones, eventually leading to the production of estrogen and subsequent ovulation.

A number of other research groups are investigating brain transplants in animal and humans.

One group, led by Dr. Lars Olson at the Karolinska Institute in Stockholm, Sweden, has done brain tissue transplants on two humans with Parkinson's disease, a brain disorder marked by shaking and gradual loss of control of movement. One patient showed a "minor but permanent improvement," Dr. Olson has reported. The other showed temporary improvement.

Anders Bjorklund of the University of Lund in Sweden has found that brain-damaged rats unable to complete a maze were largely able to do so after receiving brain transplants.

Dr. Bjorklund has also done experiments hinting that transplants might be used to treat Alzheimer's disease, a premature loss of mental function.

ILO expands anti-apartheid efforts

THE INTERNATIONAL Labour Organisation (ILO) has been actively engaged in a sustained and expanding programme to help the victims of South Africa's apartheid policy as well as in mobilising international action to erase this abhorrent form of legalised racial discrimination.

The multi-faceted programme fits in well with ILO's mandate to combat social injustice all over the world. Although modest in scope, the anti-apartheid programme can justifiably claim to have contributed to the steadily expanding resistance to racial discrimination on the part of not only the black majority in South Africa and Namibia, but also of the vast majority of ILO's 150 member states.

South Africa is no longer a member of the ILO and because of the latter's commitment to fight all forms of social injustice, and its active involvement in the battle against apartheid, ILO activities are mainly confined to the front-line states where most of the victims of apartheid seek refuge.

These victims have, over the past few years, been the focus of most of the ILO anti-apartheid projects, involving vocational training in appropriate skills ranging from junior labour administrators to employment and development planning, rural development, preparation of plans for non-discriminatory labour legislation, training of refugees and migrant workers as well as vocational rehabilitation of war victims and

other disabled persons.

The programme covers not only South Africa, but Namibia as well. The African National Congress (ANC), the Pan-African Congress of Azania (PAC) and the South West African People's Organisation (SWAPO) have all received help in a variety of ways to provide appropriate administrative and technical skills for the people who will, one day, play a constructive role when majority rule in South Africa or the long overdue independence of Namibia become realities.

Concerning Namibia, for instance, most ILO projects fall within the framework of the U.N. Namibia programme. Many of the Namibians benefiting from the ILO-supported programmes will, sooner or later, be returning to an independent Namibia to take over roles for which they have been trained.

ILO projects focussed on South Africa are aimed at not only training victims of apartheid in a broad spectrum of skills, but also in promoting and strengthening the South African independent black trade union movement.

Black unions contacted

Keeping in touch with black trade unions has often proved difficult. Nevertheless, as Pierre Adossama, Chief of ILO's department responsible for the anti-apartheid programme says: "The ILO has managed to maintain and

strengthen contacts with black independent trade union organisations from South Africa."

Most of the ILO projects are, however, located in front-line states, in Tanzania, Angola, Lesotho, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Between 1978 and 1983, 16 projects ranging from vocational training and vocational rehabilitation to workers education, rural development and equality of opportunity have been launched or completed, at a total cost of nearly \$10 million. About 14 more projects, in a variety of disciplines, are now in the pipeline, with some ready to be launched and others awaiting funding support.

Governments supporting the ILO's anti-apartheid programme include Canada, Denmark, Finland, Italy, Norway, Spain and Sweden. The governments of India and Pakistan as well as the Philippines employers' organisation and workers organisations of Cyprus are among others who have supported the programme.

What the ILO has been able to raise over the past six years to finance its technical co-operation and vocational training programmes for southern Africa represents only a fraction of what the South African government has been spending each year to lure the world into believing that it has liberalised its racist policy. But as the ILO's latest report on apartheid points out the changes made in the

application of apartheid have not fundamentally altered the basic elements of that racist policy.

No real change

It would be a mistake, for the world to believe that because South African authorities have given limited representation to coloureds and Indian minorities in parliament, racial discrimination in the country is on its way out. On the contrary, the bantustan policy of Pretoria has made the black majority aliens in their own land. People are forcibly moved to so-called independent bantustans. Millions have been forcibly uprooted from their homes.

No government, however powerful, can hope to suppress the majority of the people for all time. Although the white rulers of South Africa refuse to see the writing on the wall, most observers concede that sooner or later, they will have to settle for majority rule.

ILO's anti-apartheid programme, which has the backing of the governments, workers' and employers' organisations of its 150 member states, is designed to accelerate this process. While there has been indications of increased financial support for the programme, Pierre Adossama asserts that more could be achieved with additional funding support for the ILO projects, which are already in the pipeline, ready to be launched. — ILO feature.

Romania urges childbirth increase

By David Storey
Reuter

BUCHAREST — A new joke is being whispered among Romanian families, who have been exhorted to revive the country's flagging birth-rate by producing up to four children as a patriotic duty.

"Ok, we'll have four children," runs the punline. "But only if we can follow government economic policy and keep one and export three."

To repay large foreign debts, Eastern Europe's most rigid Communist regime is exporting all it can, including food and energy, keeping only the minimum for home consumption.

In this climate of desperate shortages — where baby milk is unobtainable, meat is a rare treat and where dock leaves, nettles and watercress make up much of the green produce at the market — the call for bigger families strikes an incongruous note.

"Parents are stretched to feed the kids they have already," said one hard-working father.

The need for population growth was outlined in the hectoring speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu to the Health Council in

March. He declared it was "the highest honour and social mission of a woman to bear children."

The number of births in Romania fell to about 322,000 last year from 381,000 in 1981.

The last big effort to boost the birth-rate was made in 1966, when only 274,000 babies were born. It had short-term success, the number of births almost doubling to 528,000 in 1977, but the birthrate soon began declining again and since 1977 has gone consistently down.

Official figures show the birth-rate in 1983 was 14.3 per 1,000, but Mr. Ceausescu said it must be raised to 18 or 20 per 1,000.

This was essential, he said, to keep pace with the plans of the ruling Communist Party to raise the population from its present 22.6 million to 25 million by 1990 and 30 million by the year 2,000.

Senior officials said the countryside, in particular was becoming severely depopulated following an intensive industrialisation programme which had attracted millions of people to the cities in the past 40 years.

A senior Foreign Ministry official said some villages had been reduced to women and old people and that some elementary schools

had closed because of a lack of pupils.

President Ceausescu cited abortion as the main reason for the low birthrate.

The party's powerful Political Executive Committee has agreed measures to "ensure an adequate increase in population growth." These include increased monitoring of pregnant women by state officials to ensure they do not have abortions.

"Party bodies will increase controls for... improving the supervision of pregnant women," said the official party daily *Scinteia*.

Doctors who perform abortions, often for considerable personal gain, now face harsh penalties. Mr. Ceausescu said abortions "violate the laws of nature, the laws of the state and the laws of social development."

Under a 1966 law, terminations are legal only if a woman is already looking after four children, if her life is endangered, if she has been raped or if incest is involved.

The president concentrated on the need to persuade couples that it was patriotic and social duty to have children. He condemned those who "for the sake of comfort, so as not to create problems for themselves," have no children.

Mr. Ceausescu made no reference to harsh living conditions, which appear to be the biggest argument against adding to the number of mouths to feed.

Average monthly pay is only about 2,000 lei (\$140) and in most families both parents have to work to make ends meet. They have to pay some 400 lei (\$28) per month for a crèche, while child allowance is only 250 lei (\$18).

Couples who do not have a child within the first year of marriage, and single people over 25, already pay a so-called "no-child" tax of about seven per cent of their salary.

In purely financial terms, it may be advantageous to have the first child, but a loss-making venture after that.

In theory the socialist state provides everything necessary to ensure children's welfare, but cash shortages among local administrations often makes this impossible.

Parents complain of a lack of play areas. A letter in the consumer weekly *Flacara*, signed by several children, said: "We used to have swings but they took them away... now we play on pavements and adults who don't have children drive us away."

HOTELS

HOTEL JORDAN INTER-CONTINENTAL

FRESH FISH

Daily at the Crown Rotunda
Amman's Finest Restaurant

For Res. Call 412172

HOTEL JORDAN INTER-CONTINENTAL

DAILY PUB LUNCH

DAILY PUB LUNCH
DAILY PUB LUNCH
DAILY PUB LUNCH
DAILY PUB LUNCH
DAILY PUB LUNCH

SRS فندق ريجنسي بالاس

The Regency Palace Hotel

We Bring The Orient To You At

The Leading Night Club in Amman
With SHIBA LEBANESE DANCE GROUP
LEBANESE SINGER MARY MORAD
EVERY DAY EXCEPT MONDAY
Res. 660000/15

Daily Business Luncheon Buffet

RESTAURANTS

To advertise in this section

RESTAURANT CHINA

Airconditioned
The first & best Chinese Restaurant in Jordan
1st Circle, Jabal Amman, near Alhiyyah Girls School

Open daily
12:00 - 3:30 p.m.
6:30 p.m. - Midnight
Tel. 38968

RESTAURANT CHINA

Airconditioned
The first & best Chinese Restaurant in Jordan
1st Circle, Jabal Amman, near Alhiyyah Girls School

Open daily
12:00 - 3:30 p.m.
6:30 p.m. - Midnight
Tel. 38968

MISC.

arab wings

Executive Jet Charter
Aircraft Maintenance
Middle East and Europe
For details and reservations:
Call Tel. 91904, 94484, 93486
(24 hrs.)
Tel: 26508 WINGS JO

WHENEVER YOU ARE IN AMMAN, THERE IS NO BETTER CAR TO RENT THAN SHAKHSHIR RENT A CAR

SHAKHSHIR

Rent A Car

71168A
668958 Middle East Hotel
AMMAN, JORDAN

Do Not Leave AMMAN Without Having Eaten at

Le Relais

Excellent FRENCH Cuisine & Service

Holiday Inn

THE RANGE

BEST STEAK HOUSE IN AMMAN
TRY THE THICK JUICY AMERICAN SIRLOINS

Holiday Inn

To advertise in this section

Phone 666320

To advertise in this section

Phone 666320

MANDARIN Chinese Restaurant

AMMAN AND AQABA

Offer typical Chinese Mandarin cuisines and take away

For quick lunch: 1 soup 1 main dish, 1 rice 1 tea or soft drink JD 2.500
Fully airconditioned

Amman Tel. 661922 P.O. Box 9676 Wadi Saqra Road Near Holiday-Inn Hotel
Aqaba Tel. 4633 P.O. Box 598 Amman Road Near the Main Circle

SCANDINAVIAN SHOWROOM

★ Living rooms
★ Dining rooms
★ Bedroom sets
★ Wall units
★ Lighting fixtures
★ Club B for children
★ Modern Danish design
★ Feather upholstery
★ Danish-Pack Homes
★ Tax-free if applicable

The youthful style with an eye to the future

Tel. 663890 Civil defence street

To advertise in this section

Phone 666320

To advertise in this section

Phone 666320

GARDENS *** Restaurant**

Night Club Bar

The place for the Gourmet

Delicious Cuisine
Fresh Fish
Lebanese Mezzas
Excellent Service

Tel: 842171
842172

To advertise in this section

Phone 666320

CHINESE Restaurant TAIWAN TOURISMO

3rd Circle, Jabal Amman
Opp. Alhiah Hospital
Try our specialties
Peking Duck and Flaming Pot
Traditional Chinese dishes

Open daily
12:00 - 3:30 p.m.
4:30 p.m. - midnight
Tel. 41093

CHINA RESTAURANT

ABOVE HUMAN SUPERMARKET

The first and best Chinese restaurant in Aqaba

Take-away service available

Open daily 11:30 - 3:30 - and 6:30 - 11:00

AQABA, Tel. 4415

CROWN INTERNATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT

packing, shipping, forwarding, international moving, storage, clearing, door-to-door service

Agents all over the world
Tel: 664090 Tel: 22205 BESMCO JO
Cable: Nuseibehco
P.O. Box 22447
AMMAN JORDAN

To advertise in this section

Phone 666320

Jordan Rally set for Friday

By Anne Counsell
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — At the close of registration on Monday, forty-one cars had registered to compete in the Beirut Jordan Rally to be held Friday May 11. Six of the drivers will be participating in a rally for the first time.

Organised and promoted by the Royal Automobile Club of Jordan (RAC) and sponsored by Beit El Mal Saving and Investment for Housing Co. Limited, the fourth Jordanian National Rally promises to be an exciting and closely-contested event. The challenging 210 kilometre route will include 91 kilometres of 'Special Stages' through the desert and on unsurfaced roads. In an interview with the Jordan Times, General Manager of the RAC Mr. Derek Ledger said that the quality of the cars entered for the rally is higher than that of the International Rally last year with several new purpose-built Group B cars from European factories competing against the modified Group A cars. Three Nissan 240 RS cars, two Toyota Celica Rally models, two Toyota Corollas and one Opel Ascona 400 which came second in

the safari rally two years ago, will all be taking part for the first time in a Jordanian Rally although they are frequently used in international events. "The inclusion of these specialised cars indicates just how competitive rallying in Jordan has become," said Mr. Ledger, "and the increasing number of cars entering the rallies here shows the growing interest in the sport," he added. Many of the drivers who competed for the first time in the third national rally in February have also entered for this rally, including His Royal Highness Prince Abdullah who will be driving a Toyota Corolla GT.

As usual there will be a novice group and an expert group as well as 4 classes according to engine capacity of the cars. Class 1 includes all cars up to 1300 cc, Class 2 cars over 1300cc and up to 1600

cc, Class 3 cars over 1600 cc and up to 2000 cc and Class 4 which is for all cars over 2000 cc.

Scrutineering of the cars will take place Wednesday at the RAC Driver Training Centre and the rally itself will start at 10.00 a.m. Friday with cars leaving at three minute intervals. The 'Special Stages' will be at Taneib near the Queen Alia International Airport, at Khanzabib — and old railway station off the desert highway going east, the third Special Stage will be near Swagga station also off the desert highway, and the fourth stage will be south of Qatraineh where the cars will regroup before returning to the RAC along the same route. The four Special Stages will be included on the return journey giving 8 Special Stages, covering a total distance of 91 kilometres. The first three stages will also be used in the international rally which will give valuable experience to the Jordanian drivers.

The communications network for the rally will be run by the Royal Jordanian Society of Radio Amateurs who will provide a radio link between the RAC and each control point on the route.



Nicholas Nissiolis (right), Greece's delegate to the International Olympic Committee, hands the Olympic flame to Richard Sargeant, member of

the Los Angeles Olympic Organising Committee Monday at the site of the original Olympic Games (AP wirephoto).

Olympic torch relay begins

NEW YORK (AP) — The Olympic flame began its cross-country odyssey Tuesday in a spring shower with the grandchildren of two former Olympians and a 91-year-old silver medalist carrying the torch through the streets of Manhattan.

The journey began at United Nations Plaza following a brief ceremony in which the mayors of Los Angeles and New York both extolled the virtues of commercialism, an aspect of this torch relay which sparked protests in Greece, the birthplace of the flame and the Games.

Gina Hemphill, grand daughter of 1936 quadruple gold medalist Jesse Owens, and Bill Thorpe Jr., grandson of 1912 decathlon-pentathlon gold medalist Jim Thorpe, jointly accepted the torch from Peter Ueberroth, president of the Los Angeles Olympic Organising Committee.

They ran the first kilometre, the torch in Hemphill's right hand and Thorpe's left, then handed it to 91-year-old Abel Kiviat, the oldest living U.S. Olympic medalist. Kiviat, Thorpe's roommate at the 1912 Summer Games in Stockholm, Sweden, won the silver in the 1,500 metres there.

Kiviat jogged most of his kilometre, then walked the rest of it. A bystander dashed into the rain and handed him an American flag.

which Kiviat waved as he walked. The oldest torch-bearer in the New York portion of the run then passed the flame to the youngest, 12-year-old New Yorker Timothy Powers.

When the flame was first displayed at the United Nations in the "lamp" which housed it during its journey Monday from Greece, Johnson, gold medal decathlon winner in 1960, dipped a sparkler into it, then used the sparkler to ignite a miniature of the Olympic Cauldron which will burn at the Memorial Coliseum during the July 28-Aug. 12 Summer Games in Los Angeles.

Johnson spoke of the "enhanced programmes" supported by the \$12 million the relay hopes to raise through the sale of 3,000-dollar youth kilometre legs.

Thomas Bradley, the Mayor of Los Angeles, said the money represents "the spirit of people helping people," and Mayor Edward Koch of New York said the donations prove "the Olympic spirit is alive and with us every day."

Two past Olympians are expected to carry the flame along the relay's course — former heavyweight champion Muhammad Ali, the light heavyweight gold medalist in 1960, and Bruce Jenner, the record-breaking 1976 gold medalist in the decathlon.

Barcelona says they want Menotti to stay on

BARCELONA (R) — Barcelona soccer club said Tuesday they wanted Argentine Cesar Luis Menotti to stay on as manager of the club and played down reported statements by Menotti that he wanted to give up coaching and leave.

Menotti, who has travelled to Italy with the Barcelona team for a friendly match against Udinese, was quoted by the Barcelona newspaper 'El Periodico' Monday as saying he was tired and wanted to

give up his career as a manager.

"He hasn't had time to decide," a spokeswoman for Barcelona told Reuters. She said the club wanted him to stay on and added that neither he nor club officials had formally discussed renovation of his contract which expires on June 30.

"If I wanted to carry on coaching it would be with Barcelona, because I'm very happy here, but now all that I want is peace and to watch the European Cup, the Olympic Games and football, lots of football," Menotti was quoted as saying.

"If he wants to go, then he will, but nothing is certain at the moment," the club spokeswoman said. Menotti, whose image is that of a laconic, chain-smoking tactician, led Argentina to win the 1978 World Cup final but has failed to lift Barcelona to similar triumphs in Spain.

He took over from sacked West German manager Udo Lattek in March 1983, but even his magic touch could not inspire the Barcelona side to victory in the Spanish League, a title which they have failed to regain since becoming champions in 1974.

PASSPORT LOST

Moh'd Mobarak Ullah, passport no. C-881624, nationality Bangladeshi, has been lost on 5.5.84. If found please contact tel. no: 23468.

Moh'd Mobarak Ullah

VACANCY FOR A SECRETARY

An international company is seeking a secretary with the following qualifications:

- Fluency in both the German and English languages
- Experience in typing, filing and telex operating
- Capable of assisting in office administration and able to work independently

Attractive salary is offered in accordance with experience. Interested, call: 667207 daily 8 a.m. - 2 p.m. except Friday

Announcement For Deadline Extension Tenders 14, 15, 16, 17/ 84 School Building Projects Fifth Education Projects.

Following the announcement published in the period between 7/4 and 11/4/1984 in local newspapers for Ajloun, Ramtha, Husun and Jarash Vocational Schools. (Second Group of the Fifth Education Project).

The Government tenders Directorate announces the extension of deadlines as follows:

1. Last date to purchase contract documents from project Directorate/Ministry of Education is May 20, 1984.
2. Last date for submitting tenders is 11 a.m. June 3, 1984 at the Government Tenders Directorate/Ministry of Public Works.

Chairman, Central Tendering Committee
Director, Govt. Tenders Directorate.

Anderlecht, Tottenham clash in UEFA Cup final

BRUSSELS (R) — Anderlecht will be hoping UEFA Cup final opponents Tottenham will be feeling the effects of the gruelling English soccer season when the two clubs do battle in the first-leg in Brussels Wednesday.

The holders, who have been preparing for the tie for over a week, are relaxed and confident. And so they should be, for with 74 goals from 32 league games they boast one of the most devastating attacks in Europe and appear to have a distinct edge over the jaded Londoners.

Tottenham, in contrast, had to play twice over the holiday weekend, although the team which was hammered 5-0 at Southampton Monday bore no resemblance to the one which will be on duty against Anderlecht.

Manager Keith Burkinshaw left out 10 of his probable cup final team and the club may now receive a hefty fine from the English Football League.

The Belgians have played only one league fixture since their dramatic 3-0 victory over Nottingham Forest in the second-leg semifinal, a result which took them into the final on a 3-2 aggregate.

But even without the injured

Oswaldo Ardiles and Glenn Hoddle, Tottenham have a large squad to choose from and Anderlecht will be well aware the Londoners have never lost a European fixture at White Hart Lane.

Tottenham are eighth in the English first division, three places below Forest, but Anderlecht coach Paul van Himst knows that a first-leg lead is essential.

"On paper Nottingham looked the more difficult to handle, but I think Tottenham play the better football," said Van Himst.

Burkinshaw, who has been using his playing staff wisely in recent weeks, has other injury worries apart from the loss of Hoddle and Ardiles.

England midfielder Gary Mabbutt is nursing a back injury and Mike Hazard, who scored the match-winning goal against Yugoslavia's Hajduk Split in the semifinals, is struggling to overcome a thigh strain.

Anderlecht, second in the league behind Beveren after finishing last season as runners up to Standard Liege, have few injury problems and Van Himst could field the same team which beat Forest, though captain Franky Vercauteren only came on as a substitute that night.

CAR FOR SALE

Toyota Sports Salon 8/2 C.S. airconditioned with central lock, automatic, tinted glass, double cap, aluminium, metallic brown colour, 1983 model, 8,000 kms. Call at Zarqa to inspect or

Tel: 25192 Abu Anton Al Shomali

VACANCY FOR A GENERAL MANAGER IN THE SULTANATE OF OMAN

A leading trading and contracting company in Oman requires a general manager who has technical knowledge and experience in selling of building materials, glass and mirrors, pest control materials as well as in cleaning and forwarding.

Candidates will be aged between 35 to 45 and have at least five years experience in a managerial level covering one or more of the activities mentioned above.

In addition to an attractive salary, terms will include car, furnished accommodation, annual leave with passage and free medical facilities at government hospital.

Please write to:

The Recruitment Secretary
Saba & Co.
P.O. Box 248
Amman - Jordan

Giving a full resume, stating salary expected and enclosing a passport size photograph.

Ministry of Labour approval No. M/106/84 date 8/5/1984

SOPEXA IN ASSOCIATION WITH
AIR FRANCE AND THE INTERCONTINENTAL HOTELS PRESENT

THE FRENCH FOOD COMPETITION

Discover the delights of French Food and Flavours and win one of many great prizes.

1st Prize: TWO AIR FRANCE return tickets to PARIS plus one week at the PARIS INTERCONTINENTAL Hotel.

2nd Prize: Dinner for four at La Rotisserie, Intercontinental Hotel, Amman.

3rd to 12th Prizes: A basket of French delicacies.

13th to 22nd Prizes: An assortment of French cheeses.

23rd to 29 Prizes: Sopexa wind breakers.

40 to 50 Prizes: Sopexa sport bags.

Simply fill in the correct answers to the question below and could find yourself on your way to Paris. Rules of the competition.

1. Answer all the following questions on this form, either by ticking the appropriate box or in the provided.

2. Attach the label of a French food product which states that it is made in France. Competition deadline: 31st May 1984.

Questions

1. Who said: How can you be expected to govern a country that has 346 kinds of cheese? Was it:
a) Louis XIV ☐ b) Charlemagne ☐ c) Charles de Gaulle ☐ d) Napoleon ☐

2. Is Paté
a) Sweet Pastry ☐ b) Pasta ☐ c) A cold processed meat delicacy. ☐

3. Napoleon once said that an army marched on its stomach. Which of the following did he demand instantly and constantly?
a) Garlic bread ☐ b) Roast chicken ☐ c) Fresh green salad ☐ d) Apples. ☐

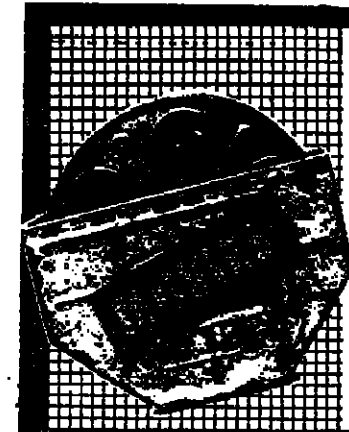
4. Which of the following products fit into the confectionery category?
a) Nougat ☐ b) Parline ☐ c) Biscuit ☐ d) Brie ☐

5. Complete the following sentence, using not more than 10 words. "Discovering the delights of French foods and flavours is like

Name: _____
Address: _____
Tel. No.: _____

ONLY RESIDENTS OF JORDAN ARE ELIGIBLE.
Mail your answers to:
French Food Competition,
P.O. Box 10785,
Dubai, U.A.E.

AIR FRANCE



Cinema Tel: 677420
CONCORD

MAD MAX II
Colour
American

Performances: 3:30, 6:15, 8:30
p.m. Additional performances:
Fridays and Sundays at 10:30
p.m. Car park available.

Cinema
AL-HUSSEIN
Tel: 22117

STRYKER
(Colour)

Performances: 12-3 - 5:30-8

Cinema
RAINBOW
Tel: 25155

WE ARE NO
ANGELS
(Colour)

Performances: 3:30-6 - 8:30

Cinema
ZAHARAN
Tel: 23171

WHAT SHALL WE
DO
(Colour)
"Italian Film"

Performances: 12-3 - 5:30-8

Cinema
BASMAN
Tel: 30126

KORANG
(Colour)

Performances: 12-3 - 5:30-8

Cinema
PALESTINE
Tel: 22117

1- SAAS
"Indian film"
2- RETURN TO
ROOM 36
"Karate"
(Colour)

Performances: 12-3-7

Cinema
RAGHADAN
Tel: 22198

SAMRAAT
(Colour)
"Indian film"

Performances: 12-3-5:30-8

Lagos declares austerity budget, slashes spending

LAGOS (Agencies) — Nigeria's military rulers, having just replaced all the country's currency, set an austerity budget for 1984 Monday marked by cuts in government spending, and Monday higher interest rates.

In a nationwide broadcast the head of state, Major-General Mohammed Buhari, said government spending this year would be cut by 15 per cent from that envisaged in a budget presented by the last civilian government two days before it was toppled on new year's eve.

The currency move was a bid to crack down on corruption.

The government would now concentrate on improving its balance of payments by cutting imports, Major-General Buhari said.

He announced interest rates would rise by between 1.5 and two percentage points and promised easier access to credit for small farmers in a bid to boost food production.

He said the country's 19 states

Dollar may regain 10-year high

LONDON (R) — The dollar traded sharply higher on European foreign exchange markets again Tuesday, and some analysts said it could return to January's 10-year highs against the West German mark.

Sterling, though stronger against other major European currencies, took another battering from the dollar to record its lowest-ever London opening of 1.3863 — down from 1.4050 on Friday although slightly up on New York's late 1.3835 Monday.

Expectations that U.S. interest rates could rise even higher and fears of strikes in West Germany have caused a surge in the dollar this month.

In Frankfurt, the U.S. currency was fixed at 2.7812 marks, up from 2.7540 Monday and only marginally below the 2.7815 seen in late New York trading Monday.

Dollar poised to surge

Though one Frankfurt dealer said he believed the dollar was now well over-valued and that a reaction would set in, the more common view was that the dollar was poised to rise further.

"There's a reasonable chance, given firm interest rates, that the dollar will get back to its January levels," said Mr. David Morrison of London financial analysts Simon and Coates.

Monetary economist Mr. Stephen Lewis of stockbrokers Phillips and Drew agreed that the mark-dollar rate could well return to highs touched in January, particularly with possible strike action in West Germany's engineering industry and the likelihood of U.S. authorities pushing up interest rates later this month.

Mr. Henry Kaufman, influential

chief economist of Salomon Brothers investment firm, predicted last week that the absence of an effective U.S. fiscal policy would cause interest rates to go "spectacularly higher" by the end of 1984 or early 1985.

Tuesday's opening mark price for the dollar of 2.7742 was the highest in London since Feb. 2, when the dollar was declining from the 10-year high of 2.85 marks hit in Frankfurt in mid-January.

The London markets reopened Tuesday to active trading after Monday's May day holiday.

Mr. Morrison and Mr. Lewis agreed that high American interest rates and the consequent high dollar were bad news for debtor nations, whose debt repayments are made overwhelmingly in dollars.

But Mr. Lewis pointed out that the impetus for Western bankers to cap interest rates would come only if LDOS were under strong pressure, so the current upward movement in interest rates could ironically mean easier terms for debtor nations in the long run.

The dollar was trading at 2.2840 Swiss francs at midday, up from 2.2825 at the London opening and just over 2.25 on Friday evening.

It traded at 8.5325 French francs, compared with 8.5050 at the opening and 8.5590 before the May day holiday.

Mr. Lewis said the higher dollar would make it harder for U.S. companies to hold onto their market shares and easier for non-

American companies to export.

But the pressure for interest rate rises in America's major trading partners would be damaging for their economic recoveries and the higher dollar would be inflationary for them by raising the cost of raw materials.

"It's a question of swings and roundabouts," he said.

The weakness of the pound against the dollar is increasing pressure on British interest rates, and economists say money supply figures Tuesday for the four weeks to April 18 could prompt the major banks to raise their base rates.

But though weaker against the dollar, sterling was trading at 3.8610 marks at midday — up from 3.8333 at Friday's close and at 11.8405 French francs, up from 11.7673.

In New York, a senior official of the Federal Reserve Bank (Fed) said that world central bankers, in New York for a three-day debate on the international debt crisis, are unlikely to decide on new long-term solutions.

"I wouldn't raise my expectations, this is not a meeting of decision-makers," the official, who asked that he not be named, said Monday night.

Many of the 20 central bankers from industrial and developing countries were deputies and only several top officials, such as Federal Reserve Chairman Paul Volcker, are attending.

Monetary experts said the participation of International Monetary Fund (IMF) Chairman Jacques De Larosiere meant that

ideas thrashed out during the seminar would become part of a growing debate on the debt issue.

Monetary experts said that if international interest levels pushed the rates charged to debtor nations above these limits, the balance would be added to the principal of the loan and payments stretched out accordingly.

Senior Reagan administration officials have acknowledged that discussions on the debt crisis have been held at a series of meetings of middle-ranking officials.

The issue is also expected to be raised at ministerial meetings of the Organisation of Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the Group of 10 leading industrial nations later this month.

Third World debtor nations, have proposed a plan known as "variable repayment," which is expected to be debated here.

Under the plan, debtor countries would pay a fixed sum each year, linked to a percentage of their gross national product or earnings, for an undetermined time.

The novel scheme would let the interest rate portion of repayments vary according to market trends. Borrowers would no longer be plagued with fear every time interest rates are driven up.

Fears that U.S. interest rates could rise sharply in the coming year, pushing up debt interest costs, and apprehension about the ability of some Latin debtor countries to pay their debts, have added to the pressure.

Strike vote threatens West German industry

FRANKFURT (R) — Engineering workers in the state of Hesse voted in a strike ballot Tuesday, widening the threat of large-scale stoppage to back their union's demand for a 35-hour week.

The two-day poll of 90,000 members of the IG Metall union, which covers the key engineering and motor industries, follows a poll of 250,000 workers in the Stuttgart area last week which showed 80 per cent support for strike action.

IG Metall reported a good turnout after voting began with the early shift Tuesday morning and local union leader Mr. Hans Pleigen said he was optimistic the ballot would draw the minimum 75 per cent support needed for a strike.

The result of the Hesse poll will be known when the union's national executive meets on Thursday to plan tactics. Union officials have said workers in Stuttgart could down tools as early as next Monday with Hesse following within days.

The 2.5-million-strong union, West Germany's biggest, says its demand for a five-hour cut in the working week with no loss of pay would create jobs at a time of mass unemployment.

Employers, backed by the gov-

OECD sees car demand rising 2% a year until 2000

PARIS (R) — World demand for cars could rise by an average of two per cent a year until the end of the century, a report by the 24-nation group, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) said. Demand will rise fastest in newly industrialising and developing countries. Increases would be slower in industrialised countries, where markets were almost saturated and 85 per cent of the demand was to replace older cars. The study said international cooperation between firms should increase, but it expected no important mergers. Increasing use of robots could reduce new job opportunities in the future, but the report said low demand was responsible for a recent fall in employment in car plants. The report said North America and the European Community would still have much the largest car markets in the year 2000.

FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1984

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A day when it is necessary that you do everything in a meticulous fashion; although it is in no way exciting, if you want conditions to work out well, it is necessary to do so.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Be enthused about whatever your work is and get much done beautifully, even if delays occur. Take it easy tonight.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Plan early to get into new outlets that can lift you out of the doldrums and make your life happier and more profitable.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) There may be a myriad of small tasks to be handled at home, so see to it that they are done. Invite friends in for the evening.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) First handle desk work wisely; then have important talks with associates. Tonight is best for being with a companion.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Be more practical and handle your affairs more intelligently. Be sure you handle financial affairs correctly. Be romantic in the evening.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Get yourself into the position that is most to your liking. Feel happier. You are a discriminating person and get fine results.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Early get business affairs attended to wisely; later, handle personal affairs quietly. Enjoy some romantic interlude in your own way.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Being with the most precise friends you know and getting their views for your personal advancement is wise now. Take it easy tonight.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Good day for handling any credit and career matters that are important. Gain backing from a powerful individual.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Plan how to get out of that rut you are in. Cultivate a new acquaintance, and turn this person into a good friend.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Get busy at business affairs that can give you a greater abundance and make property more valuable. Be happy with your mate.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Discussions with your partners can lead to something very worthwhile, so get in touch with them early. Be with a warming person.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... he or she will be one who will be able to make fine plans and then carry through with them, so be sure to give as fine an education as you can and teach to understand the motivations behind any activity. Provide good spiritual training.

"The Stars impel; they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!
© 1984, The McNaught Syndicate, Inc.

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — The market closed lower with the prospect of higher interest rates dominating sentiment. At 1500 Tuesday the F.T. 30 share index was off 8.9 to 906.5.

Dealers said the smaller than expected rise in U.K. April M3 money supply prompted a markup in government bonds but rises in bank lending and producer prices prevented a follow through leaving net falls ranging to more than half a point in longer maturities. Increases in U.S. prime rates to 12½ also affected sentiment.

North Americans were mixed and gold shares retreated with the bullion price.

Glaxo closed 15p off at 850, BTR fell 7p to 480 and Blue Circle at 416 was 7p lower. ICI was 2p higher at 600, while GKN added 3p to 206, dealers said.

B.P. at 503 and Ultramar at 652 were both 12p off in oils. Lloyds fell 13p to 599 in lower banks and net falls among insurances ranged to 10p.

Companies to report Tuesday included British Home Stores unchanged at 223 and Costain Group down 6p at 286 while Akroyd and Smithers eased 20p to 535. Cons Gold shed 17p to 562 and RTZ lost 10p to 647 in a dull mining sector.

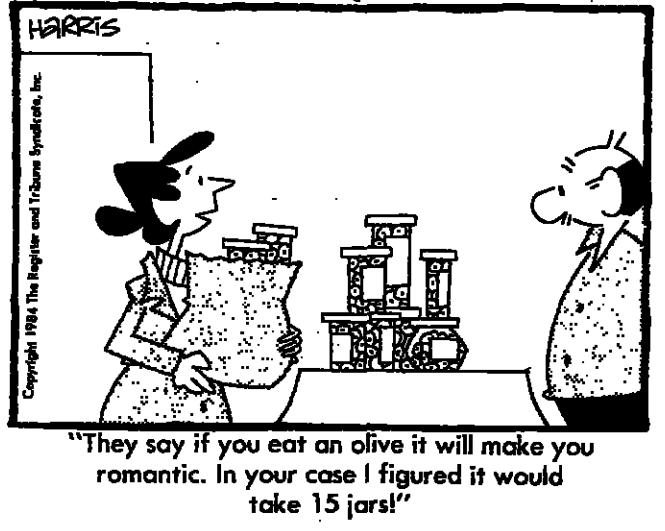
LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Tuesday.

One sterling	1.3880/90	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.2955/58	Canadian dollars
	2.7807/17	West German marks
	3.1240/50	Dutch guilders
	2.2830/40	Swiss francs
	56.42/45	Belgian francs
	8.5225/75	French francs
	1718.00/1719.00	Italian lire
	228.90/229.00	Japanese yen
	8.1225/75	Swedish crowns
	7.8375/8425	Norwegian crowns
	10.1500/50	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	371.50/372.00	U.S. dollars

THE BETTER HALF

By Harris



U.S. prime interest rate rises to 12.5 per cent

NEW YORK (R) — Leading American banks lifted their prime lending rate to 12½ per cent from 12 per cent Tuesday, the third half-point rise in less than two months.

The move was a continuation of the sharp rise in U.S. interest rates that began on March 19 and had already pushed the dollar close to its peaks of January and early February.

Tuesday's increase in the rate that banks charge their best corporate customers was led by Chase Manhattan Bank and Manufacturers Hanover Trust. Other banks were likely to follow.

The rise in interest rates, unusual in a presidential election year, is a response to continuing strong demand for credit and a tighter monetary policy being followed by the Federal Reserve Board to counter inflationary pressure.

The central bank has tightened its monetary controls to slow the rate of expansion of the economy, which roared ahead at an annual rate of 8.3 per cent in the first quarter of the year, threatening

the bank's long-term aim of non-inflationary growth.

The second half-point rise in the prime rate came on April 6 and was followed by a rise in the Federal Reserve's (Fed) discount rate, at which it lends to banks, to 9½ per cent.

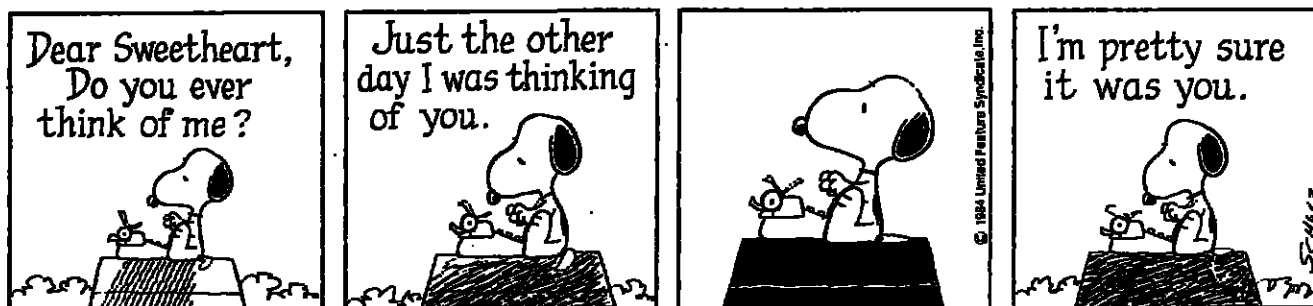
Dealers in the foreign exchange markets here said Tuesday's rise in the prime was fueling speculation that the central bank would soon raise the discount rate again.

They said the Fed was worried about inflationary pressures arising from buoyant loan demand and from the vigorous growth of the U.S. economy, which is expanding much faster than other industrialised democracies.

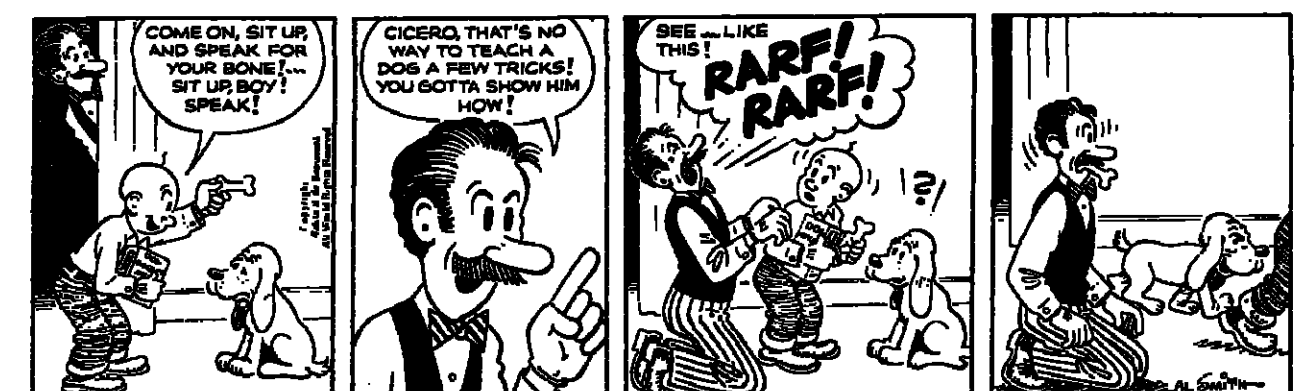
However, rising interest rates will worry the White House in case they damage President Reagan's campaign for re-election.

The knock-on effect of higher U.S. rates is causing concern in other countries, particularly the heavily indebted developing countries which have to pay in dollars.

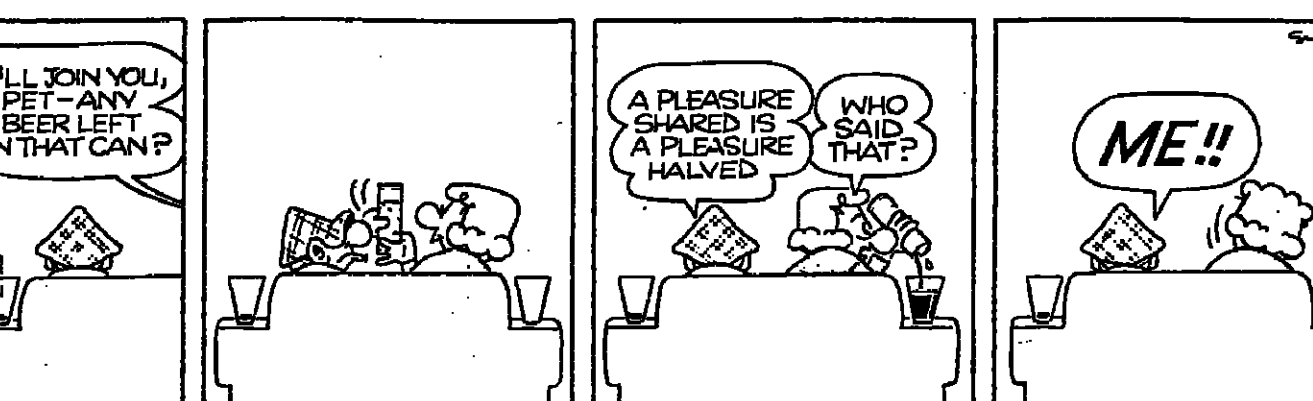
Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



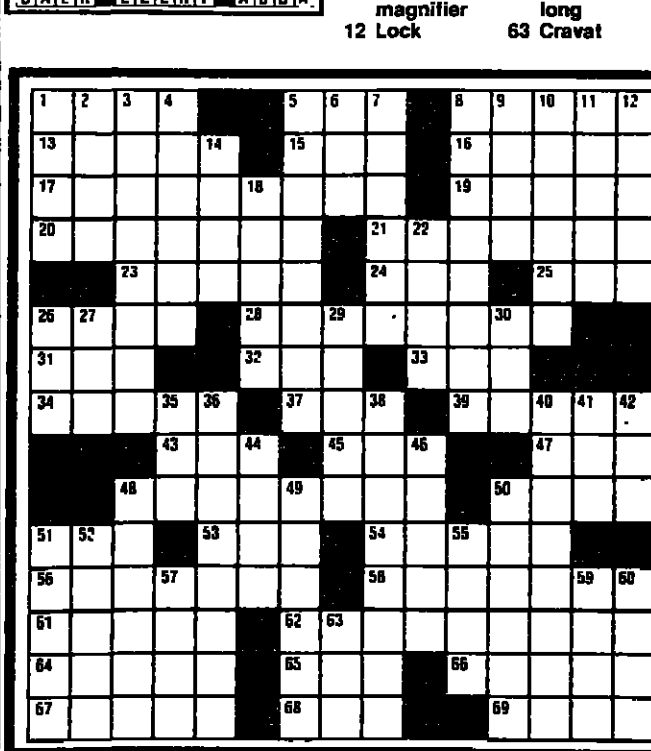
THE Daily Crossword

by Olive Dunn

ACROSS	25 Bandleader	54 Davenport	14 Mild cheese
1 Grate	26 Brown	55 Machine	18 New
5 Exert	27 Abundant	56 Lever	22 Destroy
8 Friction	28 Draw	58 Coiffures	26 Nonsense!
10 Food fish	31 Senor's	61 Improvise	27 Dander
13 Release	32 Confine	62 Confront	29 Violin
15 WWII agcy.	33 Fr. assent	64 Farinaceous	30 For shame!
16 Purport	34 Come to —	65 Lord	35 Wrestler's
17 Remain	35 (agree)	66 Muse of	36 Certain
18 unyielding	37 Painfully	67 Word with	38 Musical
19 Maintains	38 Impatient	68 Slangy	40 Refuse to
20 Drinking	39 Consumed	69 Collar or	41 Pinnacle
21 Motor	40 Sp. aunt	70 Jacket	42 Still
22 Adjustments	41 — the line	71 Conjunction	43 Organic
23 Piggy bank	42 Substitutes		44 compound
24 Limit	43 Constituent		45 Metal
	44 Toper		46 Native of
	45 Conjunction		47 Thailand

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved

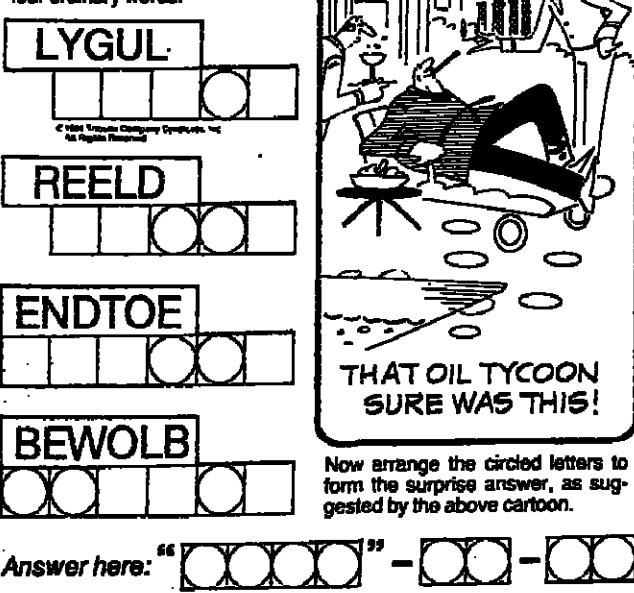
DOWN	1 Metal	46 Native of
2 Rectangular	47 Thailand	48 Upright
3 Represent	48 stone	49 Stylish
4 Little	49 finger	50 Matched set
5 Auto type	50 — and	51 Official
6 — and	51 downs	52 Law and —
7 Grow fat	52 Superior	53 Direction
8 Bare	53 Swallow up	54 Feels pain
9 Bare	54 Swallow up	55 Ger. king
10 Swallow up	55 Jeweler's	56 Before
11 Jeweler's	56 magnifier	57 long
12 Lock	57 Cravat	



© 1984 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc. All Rights Reserved

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Answer here: "GULLEY" - "REEL" - "TONED" - "BLOWB"

Yesterday's Jumbles: GAWKY ELATE CALICO GAMBIT
Answer: What you might find plenty of in a burned-out post office—BLACK MAIL

Duarte vows to crush Salvador death squads

SAN SALVADOR (R) — Christian Democrat candidate Jose Napoleon Duarte, expected to win last Sunday's presidential election in El Salvador, has vowed to end right-wing death squads and human rights abuses.

"We will create a special presidential commission to track down, investigate and prosecute all those found to be involved in the death squads," he told a press conference Monday night.

Official results of the U.S.-sponsored election were not expected to be published until Wednesday, but Mr. Duarte said he had won 55 per cent of the votes. Sunday's polling was a run-off because none of the original eight candidates won an outright majority in a first round of voting on March 25.

Rival candidate Roberto d'Aubuisson of the extreme right-wing Nationalist Republican Alliance (ARENA) said Mr. Duarte had a 10 per cent lead but refused to concede defeat.

Mr. Duarte said he would curb abuses by military and civilian authorities.

"I am going to strengthen the motion begun several years ago within the armed forces to correct

the defects and abuses of power in the military," he said. "It is vital that they recognise their political and neutral role in national defence and national security."

Human rights abuses and the activities of shadowy rightist death squads have been the main obstacle to increased military aid to El Salvador from the United States, the government's main armorer and financier in its war against left-wing guerrillas.

Military sources said Monday army chief of staff Adolfo Bladon was planning a purge of hard-line rightist officers, designed to convince the U.S. Congress that the high command was making efforts to crack down on death squads.

One of the moves included Treasury Police Chief Col. Nicolas Carranza who has been accused in public of links with death squads.

Mr. Duarte Tuesday made an urgent call to the United States to send more military and economic

aid. Referring to himself as "the president-elect of El Salvador," Mr. Duarte issued a statement to "the democratic countries of the world," calling on them to "help the people of El Salvador and simultaneously contributing to the security and stability of our hemisphere."

He said that in order to thwart a takeover by leftist guerrillas "we need adequate economic and military assistance from all the countries of the world, especially... from the American government."

Western diplomats said the U.S. government, El Salvador's chief armorer and financier, was so confident of a Duarte victory that the State Department had already made plans for him to visit Washington later this month.

The visit, they said, was designed to help the White House argue its case for increased military aid to the Salvadoran army. U.S. officials believe Mr. Duarte's image as a promoter of social and economic reforms will help to persuade Congress.

Mr. Duarte said he would seek to get the guerrillas to put down their arms but promised to "fight to defend the triumph of democracy in El Salvador."



A guerrilla lies dead in the foreground near the town square of San Miguel in the eastern part of El Salvador Sunday. Three guerrillas were killed by government troops inside the city after they tried to disrupt voting with sniper fire (AP wirephoto)

Pope holds mass for feuding tribesmen

MOUNT HAGEN, Papua New Guinea (R) — Pope John Paul celebrated an open air mass before feuding tribesmen in the South Pacific island of Papua New Guinea Tuesday and told them Christianity had brought them together.

The 250,000-strong congregation included tribesmen from some highland areas who saw iron tools and wheels for the first time only about 50 years ago when explorers penetrated the thick jungle.

The Pope, who had flown from Port Moresby to this highland town, said mass in Pidgin English from a platform with a grass-matting roof to shade him from the scorching sun.

The people, most of them barefoot, waited on a muddy golf course and cheered "Mi Pela Likum Yu" (I like you) as the pontiff, wearing a white cassock and wide-brimmed red hat, arrived for the mass in a white open jeep.

Tribal dancers, including bare-breasted women wearing banana leaf skirts and men whose bodies

glistened with ointment, performed ritual dances as the Pope arrived.

In his sermon from an altar platform decorated with arrows, spears and shields, the Pope said he was greeting them as many different tribes with different cultures and languages.

He told them that by participating in the mass together "you have grown to one people."

There has been a recent resurgence of tribal warfare in the highlands with rival clans using bows and arrows and spears against each other.

Local people said the Pope had an understandable pronunciation of Pidgin, the most widely comprehended of this country's more than 700 languages and dialects.

The Pope, who had spent hours practising the language in his private chapel at the Vatican, paid tribute to the first Christian missionaries who arrived here a century ago, particularly those who were killed during their work.

Tom tom drums throbbed dur-

ing the mass and white missionaries led the crowd in singing religious songs as tribal dancers performed before the Pope.

Rain during the night had left ankle-deep mud and the Pope said he was walking towards the altar but he did not fall.

The Pope flew the 500 kilometres back to the capital, Port Moresby, after the mass to meet groups of sick people, priests, nuns, local bishops and government officials.

There was a minor hitch on the flight which took him to his highlands mass when the Fokker F-27's auxiliary power system failed. But there were no problems on board and the plane landed safely.

The twin-engine aircraft was flown back to Port Moresby for repairs while the Pope was saying mass, an airline spokesman said.

Aviation officials said the Pope was never in any danger. The power unit failure caused some of the interior lights to fail but did not affect the running of the jet engines.

Earthquake kills 1, injures 61 in Italy

ROME (R) — At least one person was killed and 61 were injured by a strong earthquake which shook southern Italy Monday night, leaving hundreds homeless and causing widespread damage to roads and buildings, officials said Tuesday.

A spokesman for the Civil Protection Ministry, which is co-ordinating rescue operations, said an 87-year-old woman had died of shock while most of the injured were hurt by falling masonry.

The National Geophysics Institute, which monitors seismic activity, said tremors had continued throughout the night although they were significantly less strong than the first shock, which measured eight on the open-ended Mercalli Scale.

It said the quake, which had its epicentre in a mountain village in the sparsely populated Abruzzo region, was powerful enough to cause buildings to collapse. It shook buildings in Rome and was felt as far north as Perugia in central Italy.

The ministry spokesman said no precise estimate of the number of homeless was yet available although 127 caravans had already been installed in the stricken area and another 500 were on the way.

He said 51 villages had been hit by the earthquake. In one village, Fanni Del Sornio, not far from the epicentre at San Donato Val Di Comino, 600 people had been evacuated after 80 per cent of the buildings suffered serious damage.

Teams of military engineers were rushed to the scene to assess damage.

Eyewitnesses reported that hundreds of homes in the Abruzzo region had been damaged. Most buildings were still standing although many roofs had caved in.

1 dead, 41 injured after Panama elections

PANAMA CITY (R) — One person was killed and 41 others were injured when violence flared after Panama's first free elections in 16 years, police said.

They said heavily-armed men wearing colours of the ruling Revolutionary Democratic Party (PRD) opened fire Monday on opposition supporters outside the Legislative Palace, where they were waiting for election results.

Inside the palace, officials continued tallying votes but no results were known more than 24 hours after polling stations closed. Both candidates claim to have won on the basis of unofficial results.

Members of the country's all-powerful National Guard on duty at the palace did not intervene when shooting broke out, and Guard reinforcements sent to the palace mingled outside with the armed civilians, witnesses said.

A spokesman for the opposition said Monday delays in vote counting had raised suspicions of electoral manipulation by the Guard, traditionally a dominant force in Panamanian politics.

Guard Chief Gen. Manuel Antonio Noriega has said the force was neutral in the elections and would respect the outcome.

The official television station Monday night accused members

of the opposition, which is led by 82-year-old Arnulfo Arias, of instigating Monday's violence but it gave no details of the incident.

Reporters in the legislative building saw some 400 people flee in terror when shooting broke out in the square where they had been awaiting results all day.

After the shooting 12 heavily-armed civilians wearing PRD colours entered the building unchallenged, then left after ten minutes.

Mr. Arias, three times president and ousted as many times by the Guard, fought Sunday's poll against PRD candidate Nicolas Ard-

ito Barleta who claimed to be ahead by 221,000 votes.

Mr. Arias, also claiming victory, issued a warning Monday that "the peace of the public depends on the behaviour of the authorities in counting yesterday's vote."

Diplomatic sources said that despite the Guard's pledge of neutrality, it would be reluctant to accept victory by Mr. Arias, who they said resented the tradition of military involvement in politics here.

They said the Guard feared Mr. Arias could move to curb its power over government.

Post says Federal agents are probing Libyan moves

WASHINGTON (R) — Federal agents are investigating whether Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi's government tried to influence U.S. domestic affairs by giving money and other help to black activist groups, the Washington Post reported Tuesday.

Quoting U.S. government officials, the Post said the investigation grew out of surveillance by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) into Libya's mission to the United Nations in New York.

The officials, who declined to be identified, told the newspaper the surveillance began in 1981 after U.S. officials received reports of a possible Libyan-inspired assassination plot against Jean Kirkpatrick, the U.S. ambassador to the U.N.

The newspaper said the FBI had

evidence that Libyan Foreign Minister Ali Treiki was using the U.N. mission to pass money to black activists who exhibited sympathy for Libya's radical goals for Third World revolutionary movements.

The officials did not identify American individuals or groups which received money from Libya.

Foreign governments are permitted to donate money to American organisations if it is given openly for educational, cultural or philanthropic purposes.

But the Foreign Services Registration Act requires individuals or groups receiving such money to register with the Justice Department if the funds are used to influence U.S. policy for the benefit of the donating nation.

Robert Thabit, a New York attorney who is the legal adviser to Libya's U.N. mission, told the Post that Libyan officials had assured him their representatives had "no intention of violating the laws of the United States or of trying to affect internal domestic policies."

Kohl's amnesty plan under attack

BONN (R) — West Germany's opposition Social Democrats, accusing Chancellor Helmut Kohl of bending the law to protect the rich and powerful, have launched a campaign against a proposed amnesty for politicians and company executives who have evaded tax on political contributions.

The offensive was opened by Social Democratic Party (SPD) parliamentary leader Hans-Jochen Vogel, who turned a prime-time television address Monday night on the June European Parliamentary elections into an indictment of the Kohl coalition's amnesty proposal.

Accusing Mr. Kohl and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher of seeking to protect law-breakers, Mr. Vogel said the amnesty plan was secretly worked out and sprung on the country as a surprise in a bid to avoid public discussion.

He called the proposed amnesty "a grave blow to justice" and the "trickiest attack on the just state since the foundation of the Federal Republic", and he urged voters to send letters of protest to his office in Bonn.

The amnesty, approved last week by the three parliamentary parties in Mr. Kohl's coalition, would amend the law to lift the threat of prosecution from executives and politicians in an estimated 1,800 cases of tax evasion.

Hart faces survival test

DENVER, Colorado (R) — With a boost from voters in his home state of Colorado, Senator Gary Hart Tuesday takes on Walter Mondale in four primaries that could add up to a survival test of his campaign to win the Democratic Party's presidential nomination.

While the selection of 43 delegates for Sen. Hart was virtually assured, based on selection of delegates to county caucuses, the final county tabulations were not expected until Tuesday afternoon. The process ends with a state convention next month.

Early returns showed that Sen. Hart was likely to carry all 63 counties. In a pro-labour county in southern Colorado, Sen. Hart received 156.5 delegates, against nine for black activist Jesse Jackson and 3.5 for former Vice-President Walter Mondale.

The Colorado contest, however, was a mere warm-up for Tuesday's four primaries, with a total of 368 nominating convention delegates at stake in Ohio (154), Indiana (77), North Carolina (75) and Maryland (62).

Although Sen. Hart insists he will carry his "new ideas" campaign all the way to the July convention, few analysts give him much chance to stop Mr. Mondale's bandwagon unless he starts now, and especially in Ohio.

Mr. Mondale was favoured in Ohio, but the state is diverse enough in its population makeup to give Sen. Hart room for an upset.

Sikh extremists, police exchange fire

NEW DELHI (R) — Sikh extremists Tuesday exchanged fire with police and set a shop and a Hindu temple garden on fire in India's Punjab state, the Press Trust of India (PTI) said.

PTI said police arrested some extremists and seized arms after the shootout near Ludhiana. It gave no details.

Ludhiana, in central Punjab, is an important industrial area where some of India's biggest knitwear and hosiery factories are situated.

Unidentified men also set fire to a cigarette stall in the Sikh holy city of Amritsar which is the centre of a militant campaign by the sect for religious and political concessions, it added.

Sikhs are forbidden to smoke by their religion and militant members of the sect want shops selling cigarettes to be removed from Amritsar.

PTI said that in another incident, a fire broke out on the lawn of a Hindu temple in the Sangrur area of southern Punjab.

Extremists have attacked several Hindu temples in Punjab since the start of the Sikh campaign nearly two years ago. More than 200 people have died in Punjab this year in ethnic violence involving Hindus and Sikhs.

Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's son Rajiv said Monday his mother would soon deal with the situation in Punjab, PTI reported.

Veterans to find ways of managing \$180m

NEW YORK (R) — American, Australian and New Zealand war veterans who said they were poisoned by the defoliant agent Orange in Vietnam must now decide how to use their \$180 million worth of compensation.

Seven major U.S. chemical companies agreed in an out-of-court settlement Monday to pay the record liability settlement into a fund for the veterans. It could take up to two years for the veterans to find a way of managing the money and establishing scientific protocols to evaluate claims against the fund, which with interest is expected to grow to about \$250 million.

Steven Schlegel, one of the veterans' lawyers, said the defendants themselves would have no

control over the money.

"The veterans can recommend the amount of money that can be set aside to grow as a reserve for probable claims that might arise in the future," he said.

Some of those claims can be expected to come from children the veterans say may be born to them in the future with horrible birth defects.

Between 10,000 and 50,000 veterans from the three countries have said they have cancer, nerve disorders and other illnesses arising from exposure to agent Orange.

Agent Orange, named after Orange identifying bands around the drums in which it was stored, was sprayed on millions of acres of

South Vietnam in an effort to destroy crops and cover for the enemy.

Monday's agreement ended a six-year-old lawsuit.

"We wanted to get a settlement that would last 25 years," said Gene Locks, another lawyer for the veterans. "Meanwhile the money is accumulating about \$61,000 a day in interest," he added.

He said Australian and New Zealand veterans, who he estimated at about 5,000, will have their claims treated exactly the same as the Americans.

The lawyers said any veteran can make a claim after he discovers a problem for the first time.

UNESCO to listen to suggestions for reform

PARIS (AP) — UNESCO Director-General Mahtar M'Bow said Monday that he is prepared to listen and act on suggestions at a meeting this week to improve the embattled United Nations agency.

"We have always tried to improve as much as possible the functioning of the organisation and we will try to do so in the future," he said in an interview. He said he does not expect a showdown at the meeting of the organisation's executive board, starting Wednesday, which is scheduled to discuss the U.S. decision to withdraw from the organisation at the end of the year.

In an interview with the Associated Press, the 63-year-old Senegalese educator refused to answer any questions on allegations of inefficiency, mismanagement and corrupt at the Paris headquarters of the 161-nation U.N. Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation.

"Tell people who criticise UNESCO to do so before the governing bodies of the organisation," he said. "I will not reply in the press to whatever points of view have been raised by anyone. I answer all questions from members of the executive board."

The meeting of the 51-nation board, which starts Wednesday, will be the first session of a UNESCO governing body since U.S. President Ronald Reagan's administration announced last December its decision to withdraw at the end of 1984. Britain also has said it will review its participation.

The board will consider proposed reforms Mr. M'Bow has said he is preparing, as well as suggestions on improving operations from the Western nations that provide nearly three quarters of UNESCO's \$187-million annual budget.

Mr. M'Bow spoke in French in his office on the fifth floor of the agency's gull wing-shaped headquarters building on Paris' left bank.

According to western diplomats, any real reform of UNESCO will have to involve Mr. M'Bow. The secretariat he directs has become the nerve centre of the organisation, while the national delegations have been relegated to secondary status.

However, Mr. M'Bow said it was "an exaggeration" to say the secretariat heads dominates the organisation because it controls

the flow of paperwork. The programmes and budget adopted, he said, evolve from an extensive consulting process involving governments and other international bodies and are then approved by at conferences by consensus or without a vote.

He said it was the member states, through the executive board and the decision-making general conference held every two years, that decide on UNESCO's programmes and approve its budget.

Mr. M'Bow would not discuss efforts at UNESCO to establish a "new world information and communication order" and to promote a concept of "people's rights" in contrast to individual rights.

Western critics say efforts to establish the new information order threaten freedom of the press and say governments could use the concept of "people's rights" to override human rights.

"The member states decide on these programmes and in any case they consume only a small fraction of UNESCO's budget," he said. Most of UNESCO's funds go to programmes to eliminate illiteracy, to collect and analyse sci-

entific data and to preserve cultural heritage.

Asked if he felt the U.S. decision to withdraw was a comment on his stewardship, he said it would be better to ask Washington.

The United States has refrained from criticising Mr. M'Bow personally, saying its decision to withdraw was based on a belief the organisation had become too politicised, was anti-Western and overspent.

Mr. M'Bow said it was his "most ardent desire" to see the United States remain in the organisation in order to preserve its universality whatever Americans or anyone else think of him and UNESCO.

He did not answer when asked if he would consider resigning if that would make the Americans reconsider their decision to leave UNESCO.

Asked if he would seek another seven-year term when his present period in office ends in 1987, Mr. M'Bow said he never sought election and that in 1974 and in 1981 he was the unanimous choice to lead the organisation.

Woman trying to climb Everest

KATMANDU, Nepal (AP) — After spending the night at the South Col, an Indian woman left the 7,985-metre high pass Tuesday for her final assault on the 8,848-metre (29,028-foot)-high peak of Mount Everest, the base camp reported by radio, Rita Gombu, 27, was accompanied by Lt. Col. Prem Chand, 42, and Sherpa guide Ang Dorje. The three climbers were reported spotted at around 8,384 metres Tuesday along the southeast ridge of the world's highest peak. Dorje was not using oxygen but the other two had on oxygen masks. The base camp reported. Meanwhile, a second assault group including another woman, Chandra Prabha Aitwal, 42, and Phu Dorje was reported following the first assault group as a support party, planning to put a camp somewhere between the South Col and the summit.

Iranian bank orders 'modest dresses'

LONDON (R) — British women working in the London branch of Iran's biggest bank are angry at being ordered to cover their heads and arms and wear dark clothing and minimal make-up. The bank told the 50 women they would be sent home Tuesday unless they obeyed. The women at the bank Mellat Iran, most of them British, complained to their trade union, which said it had advised them to ignore the order. "It is unreasonable and they should not comply with it," said the negotiating officer of the Banking, Insurance and Finance Union, John Townsend.

Exiled Tunisian king delays wedding

LONDON (R) — The exiled king of Tunisia Monday postponed his marriage to a young Englishwoman after being told he has meningitis, the bride's mother said. King Rehad Al Mahdi, 36, was due to marry Caroline Mackenzie, an Oxford University graduate, next Saturday, said her mother, Penelope Mackenzie. But doctors confirmed Monday he has meningitis and he will remain in a London hospital for at least three weeks, she said. The monarch was crowned child king of Tunisia in 1957 but lost his throne and was forced to leave the country within a few months when Tunisia became a republic. He now works as a stockbroker at a London firm where he met his future queen-in-exile in November 1982. They became engaged 15 months ago.

British envoy gets hate mail

LONDON (R) — Oliver Miles, Britain's former ambassador to Libya, says he is being deluged by hate mail for abandoning a pet rabbit when he left Tripoli last month. The case of Honeybun, the embassy rabbit, caused such a furore among British animal lovers that a national newspaper has paid for it to be flown home. The animal was forgotten in the rush when the embassy was evacuated and diplomatic relations severed last month over the shooting of a policewoman outside Libya's London embassy. "We have been getting dozens of nasty letters every day," Mr. Miles told reporters. "It has made me very cross." He added: "It shows how silly the British public are about animals." The ambassador's wife, Julia Miles, said of the rabbit: "I wish we had eaten it before we left."

'Progress on Health For All too slow'

GENEVA (R) — Progress by the World Health Organisation (WHO) towards ensuring good health for everyone by the year 2000 is much too slow, WHO Director-General Halfdan Mahler said Tuesday. He was speaking at the annual assembly of the 164-nation organisation, which is reviewing progress on an action plan launched two years ago. "If the policies adopted in WHO are slowly trickling into national health systems, the process of infiltration is much too slow and may still be far from completion by the year 2000," Dr. Mahler said. He said developing nations could do more to tap their own human resources for the "Health-For-All" project, and advanced countries could give them more effective support. The WHO is a United Nations specialised agency dedicated to raising health standards worldwide.

SHORTLY AT
CONCORD
SHOOT THE MOON
COLOUR

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
1983 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc.
HIGH CARDS ARE PRECIOUS

Both vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH
♠ A Q 5
♥ J 3
♦ A J 10 7 3
♣ K 7 2

EAST
♠ J 10 9 6 2
♥ 8 6
♦ K
♣ J 9 6 5

SOUTH
♠ K 7 4
♥ K Q 10
♦ Q 8 2
♣ A Q 4 3

The bidding:
South West North East
1 NT Pass 4 ♠ Pass
4 ♥ Pass 6 NT Pass
Pass Pass
Opening lead: Jack of ♠.

There are not too many of us who have such riches that we can afford to squander them. South was unnecessarily profligate on this hand, and he paid heavily for his crime.

North decided that his reasonable five-card suit made his hand worth somewhat more than the 15 points it counted in high cards. So he launched into the Gerber Convention to check on aces, and then bid the small slam when he found that his side held an appropriate number.

West led the jack of spades, and declarer won in

his hand. Since there was no way that declarer could come to twelve tricks if he had to lose a diamond, he needed to find West with the king of diamonds to make his contract. The fate of the hand hinged on the diamond finesse, so declarer bravely led the queen of diamonds at trick two.

The finesse succeeded, but the contract failed. East's nine of diamonds became a stopper in the suit, and declarer had no way to come to twelve tricks without losing a trick in each red suit.

South's play would have been correct only if he had no more entries to his hand. Since it was more likely that West held a guarded king of diamonds than a singleton king, the percentage play in that case would then have been to lead the queen of diamonds for the finesse.

However, declarer had plenty of entries to his hand. It would have cost him nothing to protect against the possibility of a singleton king of diamonds by first leading a low card from his hand. Note, however, that if the king does not appear on the first diamond finesse, declarer should lead the queen of diamonds next. That allows him to pick up the whole suit should West have started with K-9-x-x.